

Rotarian

MAY 20 1942

JUNE



The Lily Pond—Color Photo by JOHN KAZAR

LORD HALIFAX

'The Point Is—'

WARTIME CRITICISM?

Harold L. Ickes

Lord Queenborough

WALTER B. PITKIN

How to Pool

Your Tools

RICHARDO J. ALFARO

Inter-American

Unity IS Possible

RUTH BRYAN ROHDE

Uncle Sam's

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1942



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Comment on ROTARIAN Articles by ROTARIAN Readers



Suggestion to Americans

From CROMBIE ALLEN, Hon. Rotarian Newspaperman
Ontario, California

An American Rotarian two years ago on one of several treks across Canada felt that he was getting a good dollar's worth for every dollar he spent without any discount from our good neighbors north of the border, up Canada way. Every time he cashed a \$10 American bill and got 11 Canadian dollars in exchange, he gave back the discount dollar to the local Rotary Club to be used for the Red Cross, war work, or something similar.

Wouldn't it be a grand and generous gesture if all visiting Rotarians from the United States would do likewise? Our two great friendly countries are fighting for freedom against the same foe. Side by side in the fighting are the Yanks and the Canadians. Why not we behind the lines marching along side by side with our dollars of equal value? Our dollar value should equal their fighting valor.

More Facts on Toronto

From T. H. BARTLEY, Rotarian General Manager
Toronto Industrial Commission
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

The article in the May ROTARIAN entitled *Toronto—Where Friends Meet*, by Sidney B. McMichael, has interested me especially. There are many good features to it, but I wish to add some vital facts that I believe will be of interest to all Rotarians:

1. That Toronto is the largest manufacturing center in Canada—leading both in the number of plants and in the diversity of products.
2. That it has the greatest concentration of American branch plants of any center in the world.
3. That more than one-half of the agencies of United States companies in Canada are in Toronto.
4. That Toronto's department stores rank in size and volume of business with the largest in the United States and are well worth an inspection. Visitors here shop for English china, English woolens, diamonds, etc.
5. That nearly 50 percent of all tourists visiting Canada come to Toronto to take the delightful boat trips or tourist routes to the north country, including the trip to the home of the Dionne quintuplets at Callander.

ists visiting Canada come to Toronto to take the delightful boat trips or tourist routes to the north country, including the trip to the home of the Dionne quintuplets at Callander.

6. That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has its head office and consultants in Toronto.

7. That Toronto has the greatest Canadian inland harbor, with an annual tonnage of 5 million tons.

8. That of all the vast mining operations in Canada from coast to coast, one-half have their head offices in Toronto. Many British and Americans are shareholders and directors in these operations, and Toronto is the supply center for the mines of the north country—some of them world famous, such as International Nickel, Hollinger, Eldorado, and Noranda.

Pike Links Denver and Toronto

Relates H. D. ("TARVIA") Jones
Bituminous-Materials Manufacturer
Governor, Rotary District 189
Graham, North Carolina

Everyone who attended the 1941 Convention of Rotary International at Denver last year has memories of Pikes Peak. It has just been called to my attention that there is an interesting link between Denver and Toronto, On-



Toronto Convention & Tourist Assn.

tario, where Rotary will convene June 21-25, in the fact that General Zebulon M. Pike, who in 1806 first sighted the Colorado peak which carries his name, fell in battle at Fort York (now Toronto), Canada, in 1813. A few years ago a monument was raised to his memory, commemorating 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States. I'm enclosing a photograph of this monument [see cut], which may interest Rotarians. And it may suggest to not a few a visit to historic old Fort York.

An Apology for Avernus

From R. E. VERNOR, Publicist
Director, Rotary International
Chicago, Illinois

You—from the Platform in the May ROTARIAN tickled my funny bone as nothing else has done for years. As an "old

COMING!

The story and photographs of Rotary's international Convention at Toronto, June 21-25, will appear in your—

July ROTARIAN

trouper," I have experienced everything depicted—plus a lot more. I wish every club officer would read the story. Some should memorize it.

The only extenuating circumstance for the good old Avernus Club is the fact that its sins are not exclusively peculiar to Rotary. Almost every other organization in that town will do likewise. It all depends upon whether you are in Avernus or Elysium (blessings on it).

A Story for the Books

From RAY S. LOFTUS
Community-Chest Executive
Secretary, Rotary Club
Toledo, Ohio

Here's another little story for the books of the chap who wrote *You—from the Platform* in the May ROTARIAN. It concerns Grove Patterson, a member of our Club, and is taken from *Program* magazine for March, 1942:

Grove Patterson, the famous editor of the *Toledo Blade*, when recently addressing the Adercraft Club of Detroit, told of an introduction that had once been hung onto him. The chairman who did the hanging job said, "I won't spend much time introducing the speaker, because I have a much more important announcement to make. Our speaker at the next meeting will be the Reverend Stone, of Chicago, and I certainly hope it won't be as hard to sell tickets for him as it was for this meeting."

Brother on May Cover

Finds PAUL P. HAUCH, Hon. Rotarian
Physician, Military Hospital
Debert, Nova Scotia

Little did I expect to have a photo of a member of my family grace the cover of THE ROTARIAN. However, I cannot deny the fact that the two persons portrayed in that picture [see cut] are a younger brother of mine, Cuyler, and his wife.

My brother happens to be a surgeon, now practicing in Owen Sound. He and his wife spend a part of each Summer in the Georgian Bay district near Kilarney, having made this a routine since spending their honeymoon up there some years ago. Usually while they are up there, Mr. Kabel, the photographer, is in the same vicinity, and they have become quite well [Continued on page 58]



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

CANADA

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Rotarian

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PICTURES—
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1942

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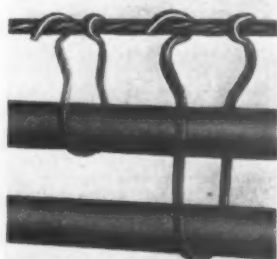


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BOLIVIA—Tin & Tungsten

"A GEOLOGIST'S paradise" is what one traveller called Bolivia, and rightfully. The entire western part of the country is the *altiplano*, the high plateau (the average elevation is 12,000 feet) of the Andes.

In this region, studded with peaks of over 20,000 feet, lies Bolivia's chief treasure—the mines. Tin, tungsten, antimony, silver, zinc, and lead are its main products, and they come from this region. Although the country lies in the Tropics, the altitude makes for a low average temperature.

North of the plateau lie the *yungas*, deep valleys filled with dense forests. Here, and on the eastern slopes, grow the trees that produce the quinine bark, coca leaves, and rubber for export.

Transportation is difficult, though railroads connect Bolivia (which has no seacoast) with Peruvian and Chilean ports and with Buenos Aires; much of the rubber and nuts exported go via the rivers that flow into the Amazon.

Bolivia is roughly ten times as large as Ohio, yet its population of 3½ million is only a trifle over half as large as that State's.

When the Spaniards reached Bolivia in 1533, they found it a division of the great Inca Empire. At first known as Alto Perú (High Peru), it was attached to Peru for administration, but when Buenos Aires became a viceroyalty in 1776, Alto Perú was attached to that office. From 1809 to 1825, Bolivia—still called Alto Perú—struggled for independence with the aid of Argentine forces, and the victory was won when the combined armies of Bolívar and San Martín triumphed at Ayacucho.

The constitution was repeatedly modified, beginning five years after its introduction. In 1938 a new republican constitution was promulgated. Under this the executive, legislative, and judicial branches are very similar to those of the United States, but the eight departments into which the country is divided (roughly the same as States) are governed after the French system, by prefects appointed by the President.

Rotary was established in Bolivia in 1927, at La Paz. In May, 1942, there were 12 Clubs with 350 members.

The attention of readers who desire to perfect themselves in Spanish is called to REVISTA ROTARIA, Spanish-language edition of THE ROTARIAN.

"Paraíso de los geólogos" llamó un viajero a Bolivia, y con razón. Toda la parte occidental del país la ocupa el *altiplano* (la altura media es de 12,000 pies) de los Andes.

En esta región, sembrada de picos de más de 20,000 pies, se encuentra la riqueza principal de Bolivia—las minas. Estaño, tungsteno, antimonio, plata, zinc y plomo son sus productos principales. Aunque el país está en el trópico, la altura determina una temperatura media baja. Al

norte del *altiplano* se extienden las *yungas*, profundos valles cubiertos de densos bosques. Aquí, y en los declives orientales crecen los árboles de que se obtienen la quinina, la coca y el caucho para exportación.

Los transportes son difíciles, por más que hay ferrocarriles que comunican a Bolivia (que no cuenta con salida al mar) con puertos peruanos y chilenos, y con Buenos Aires; mucho del caucho y de las nueces que se exportan salen por los ríos que desembocan en el Amazonas.

Bolivia es cerca de diez veces más grande que Ohio y, sin embargo, su población de 3½ millones apenas excede de la mitad de la de dicho estado.

Cuando los españoles llegaron a Bolivia en 1533 encontraron que era una división del gran Imperio de los Incas. Conocida al principio como el Alto Perú, quedó unida al Perú para su administración, pero cuando se constituyó el virreinato de Buenos Aires, en 1776, el Alto Perú quedó incorporado a dicho virreinato. De 1809 a 1825 Bolivia—llamada todavía el Alto Perú—luchó por su independencia con la ayuda de fuerzas argentinas, y se logró la victoria cuando los ejércitos combinados de Bolívar y San Martín triunfaron en Ayacucho.

La Constitución ha sufrido repetidas modificaciones, que se iniciaron cinco años después de su promulgación. En 1938 se promulgó una nueva constitución republicana. De acuerdo con ésta los poderes ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial son muy similares a los de los Estados Unidos, pero los ocho departamentos en que está dividido el país (algo así como estados) están gobernados, según el sistema francés, por prefectos nombrados por el Presidente.

Rotary se estableció en Bolivia en 1927, en La Paz. En mayo de 1942 había 12 clubes con 350 rotarios.



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We Have with Us This Month—

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior since 1933 and Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense of the United States, was born in Pennsylvania, was reared in Chicago, Illinois. He began the practice of law in 1907, soon became active in municipal-re-



Ickes

form politics. He was awarded the Louis D. Brandeis medal for service to humanity in 1940.

His opponent in the debate-of-the-month is THE RT. HON. LORD QUEENBOROUGH, G.B.E., president of the Royal Society of St. George. For many years he lived in the United States, ranching and farming in the Northwest; later he was a director of commercial enterprises in New York, and president of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad. For seven years—from 1910 to 1917—he was a member of Parliament.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN ROHDE, daughter of the late Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1929 to 1933, when she was appointed Minister to Denmark, a post she served until 1936. During World War I she was a nurse in the British Army in Egypt and Palestine. She is a member of the advisory board of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, of which she writes in this issue.

RICHARD C. HEDKE, of Detroit, Michigan, is a manufacturer and importer of chemicals. He has served his Rotary Club as President, and Rotary International as District Governor, Director, and Committeeman. He is Chairman of the 1942 Convention Committee. . . . RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, has also served in similar positions in Rotary, and reports here for the international Committee of which he is Chairman.

—THE CHAIRMEN

THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

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'The Point Is—'

By Lord Halifax

British Ambassador to the United States

THE Rotary movement, which originated in the United States of America, has laid the world under no mean debt by constantly keeping before men's minds one of the highest ideals, that of service to one's fellowmen. Still more, in the international Rotary movement you have shown how men of differing opinions and different races, content to lead their own lives and follow their own loyalties, have been able to come together, comprehend one another's problems, and work them out through better understanding.

It is, therefore, poetically appropriate and singularly significant that Rotarians representing Clubs in lands where idealism is still undistorted should soon foregather in the Dominion of Canada and in the city of Toronto, which, in the original Indian tongue, I am told, means "a place of meeting." Unhappily, hazards and difficulties of travel will curtail the numbers of those from Latin America and the British Isles and other parts of the globe who would under normal conditions attend. But such have been the friendly relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States for a century that Rotarians from either side of the border may mingle

in easy and fruitful fellowship. A common danger will underscore their community of deep interest with each other and, indeed, with the entire British Commonwealth of Nations.

One of the greatest gifts of American civilization to the world has, indeed, been the development of what we sometimes call the community spirit. Nothing has struck me more since my arrival in the United States than the way in which Americans of differing opinions, with diverse outlook and interests, are able to join in order to give their best to enrich the community as a whole. Americans have understood the value of tolerance and, like us in the British Commonwealth of Nations, have learned the strength that tolerance can give.

If you believe with me that one of the main foundations of the peace to come must be Anglo-American coöperation, the present is plainly the time to see that that foundation is well and truly laid in tolerance and a will to understand. We must therefore remember that a vital battlefield in this total war which engulfs us is that on which the enemy will use every weapon to poison and wound our minds.

While the United States was yet neutral, propaganda was telling Americans that the enemy had no designs upon the North American Continent. At the same time he was saying to Britons, "Put no faith in the United States. They will sell you munitions as long as you can pay and then they will let you drop." When the Lend-Lease Act was passed, the enemy had to think again. So he started telling England that it would come to little or nothing, that most of it was just American sales talk, that if anything *did* come of it, it would come too late, and that anyway the Yankees would see that they got their pound of flesh.

After the United States went to war, the enemy changed his tune again. Over the Nazi short-wave radio, on January 6 to be precise, came this: "It is the old game; the British are willing to fight to the

last American battleship." But 11 days later, this: "For the first time in history, British men-of-war received their orders from an American Admiral. This latest encroachment on the part of the United States of America on British prestige and power is the saddest yet."

Economic rivalry is another favorite theme. On January 4 American listeners were told: "The British are waging a ruthless economic warfare against the United States of America." Only a fortnight later, January 19, the British people were solemnly warned: "The ultimate aim of the United States is to take over all British markets and to acquire command over all international shipping as well as of all British economic bases."

Perhaps the best combination of all came over the waves on January 7. This was said to England: "England under Churchill's leadership is rapidly becoming an insignificant offshoot of the United States of America." To the United States on the same night, but from a different station, came this: "Whether you like it or not, it looks as if the gradual domination of the United States Government by the British has become an established fact."

All this failed to make either nation take its eyes off the ball. But—and this is a serious side of it—there were people on both sides of the Atlantic who, if they did not quite believe these stories, were not yet sufficiently wide awake to see where the stories came from. At least, there were enough of such people to make it seem worth the enemy's while to go on plugging at them, in the hope that sooner or later some of the mud would stick and clog the wheels.

Generally the Nazis have counted on exploiting a rather careless habit of passing stories around without a thought of what mischief they may do. But it is a bad habit; as bad as the wartime habit of a man who thinks it's no fun having a secret unless he shares it with someone. And it's a habit British and Americans must try to

Bring Him Into the Spotlight



Courtesy, Christian Science Monitor

break if they really want to make their partnership a success.

Let it frankly be admitted that there will no doubt be plenty, as the war goes on, that each will find to criticize in the other. Those who never make mistakes never do anything. But this is no time to pass around a discreditable story just because one has always enjoyed a good poke at the Yanks or a good crack at the British.

Citizens of the United States and of the British Commonwealth of Nations have much in common, yet they are very different. It is that, indeed, which gives them distinctive character as nations. It is very good to talk about our "American cousins" or our "British cousins," and it all helps if we are clear in our minds as to what we mean by "cousins." If we are not clear, it can be risky.

Englishmen, I must admit, are easily misled by the fact that English is the language of the United States. They are apt to deduce that the inhabitants think and feel as Englishmen do on every subject and on all occasions, and sometimes conclude that they can speak on all subjects and occasions as they would to other Englishmen. The Americans who listen, quite naturally, just feel mad, and say that was just the sort of thing they would have expected anyway; the Englishman is, thereupon, puzzled and resentful. Americans who make the same mistake with Englishmen have found the same reaction.

Although the British and the Americans have so much in common, we are, in fact, different peoples, with a different history, different manners, and different methods of approach. Although our sense of final values is much the same, our outlook on life is different. That fact should become the cornerstone of our thoughts.

One of the long list of things Americans and British have inherited together is a propensity to be always more conscious of defects in the other fellow than in oneself. I suppose it is natural enough. God made man in his own image, and man is apt to think that this entitles him to try to do the same to his fellows. Maybe it does, but people seldom seem to look at it that way. To their way of thinking, it looks as

though the other fellows were trying, in the phrase from *Hudibras*, to "compound for sins they feel inclined to by damning those they have no mind to."

This is an old story, but I think it accounts for a good deal of trouble in the world and certainly for a good deal of trouble between Englishmen and Americans. We shall not sharpen the eagle's claws by tweaking feathers from his tail. If the lion's claws seem blunt to you, you will not sharpen them by giving his tail a twist.

I recall, for example, the announcement of an eminent gentleman in Washington that the loss of Singapore was entirely due to British negligence and bungling. He had a perfect right to say it, of course. What he said may have been true, or it may not. That is not the point. The real point lies in the question that Burke put to Lord North, not, "Have you the right?" but, "Is it wise?"

Nothing is more misleading than the statement, which I have heard, that Britain sits behind 3½ million bayonets in her island fortress and leaves the fighting to her friends. Two million of those soldiers are Home Guards—spare-time soldiers, modestly equipped, whose full time is in war industries. And small as the British Isles may appear on the map, the other million and a half must defend something like 3,000 miles of coasts and 90,000 square miles within them.

And do we British leave the fighting to our friends? According to latest figures, some 70 percent of Empire casualties on land were borne by the British Isles. At sea, they have been heavier still. And in the air the R.A.F. might almost be said to have deliberately incurred them, in order to draw the German Air Force off the Russians as much as possible.

At Dunkirk, though by far the

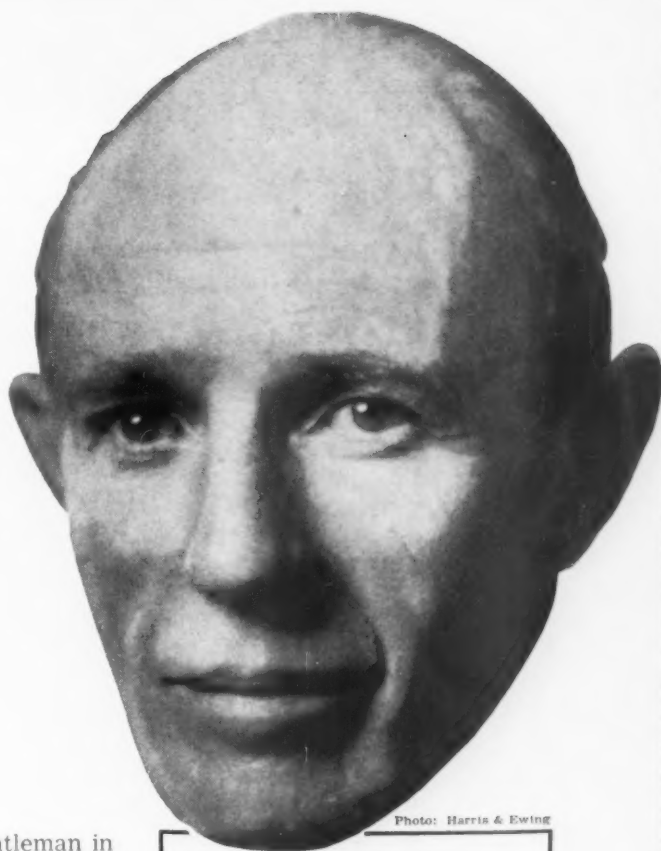


Photo: Harris & Ewing

The Author

Lord Halifax has filled his 61 years with brilliant achievement. He has held numerous important Cabinet posts in the British Government, has been leader of the House of Lords, is Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was for five years Viceroy of India. He laid down the portfolio of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to come to the United States as Ambassador. Since then he has been in wide demand as a speaker. This message to Rotarians around the globe has been compiled with his collaboration from many of his American speeches, including one to the Rotary Club of Minneapolis. Running through it all is the Ambassador's steady confidence in victory and his deep desire to see the minds of the American and British people joined in working on the great problems of the peace to come.

greater part of our men were saved, nearly all our mechanized fighting equipment was lost. As soon as this fact was brought home to the people, they cheerfully adopted Germany's slogan of "guns for butter"—but there was a seven-year leeway to make up. It is not always realized how much the British people have tightened their belts to do this.

Those who pass on the "smear" that Britain is purposely not making a maximum war effort in order to keep some of her industries intact for competition in overseas markets after the war have no benefit of truth and judgment. Already converted to war production is every industry that can be so adapted—including the cotton-textile industry, the greatest exporter of the lot. The only fraction of British export trade, by which we normally live, that now survives is that which is incapable of conversion to war purposes or which is essential to the war effort of the Empire or our Allies or for earning the minimum supply of dollars that we require to carry on.

By October, 1941, cotton for civilian needs had been cut to 25 and 30 percent of the amount normally consumed. Neither raw silk nor flax is released for civilian use. Under the wool-rationing scheme the home trade is cut to something under 30 percent of normal. Steel for consumers goods is about one-fifth of normal. No aluminum pots and pans and such like are made any longer at all. The normal ration of gasoline, costing about 50 cents a gallon, is no more than will drive a car about 150 miles a month. Taxation on the smallest cars is anything from \$40 a year to about \$120 a year on cars no larger than the smaller American types. Private cars are no longer manufactured for private use.

ONE of the chief reasons for the trust of the British people in the Prime Minister is that he has never been afraid to tell them the truth. With that instinct that explains his hold on their imagination and affections, he has never sought to disguise from them the measure of the sacrifice the struggle would exact. Over and over again he has told them that if they are to achieve their end, it will

only be by the rough road of suffering and sorrow—and no one factor has been more helpful in steeling the resolution of our people.

Stern necessity and the knowledge that there is no room for freedom and slavery in the same world have steeled the resolve of the British Commonwealth to stand fast. A common danger has wiped out all internal differences, and everyone has willingly accepted sacrifices to speed production and to turn out equipment that may mean the difference for our boys between life and death. Capital has accepted a drastic restriction of profits; management, continuous duty without holidays; organized labor has surrendered hard-won privileges, with hours limited only by physical endurance.

By the end of 1941, a million more men were working on munitions than were in 1918. Life in a battle area bears heavily upon those who have to work there. They must put up with industrial transfers—with being billeted sometimes far from their families. Many of them for a great part of the year travel to and from their jobs while the blackout is still on. And they have few automobiles to make it easy. It would be natural if, under such strains, workpeople should sometimes become restless or that there should be friction in some factory. Yet if you add together all the time lost in industrial stoppages since Dunkirk until March, 1942, it would represent only one day per man every 15 years.

And see what production actually involves. Tanks are complicated and difficult to build. In the great emergency after the fall of France, we had to make the best of what we had, so tanks were broken down into 8,000 bits and pieces and then 6,000 firms, ranging from big plants to backyard garages, were enlisted to make them. But last March it was reported that twice as many were being turned out as in last August, three times as many as in February, 1941, and five times as many as in July and August, 1940.

British aircraft production is a secret—one the enemy would like to learn. But it can be said that the superiority of air strength the

enemy enjoyed after Dunkirk has vanished. And he is now faced by the spectacle, which is for him a specter, of knowing that our air strength is equal to his own and that with the help coming from the United States the balance will steadily tilt against him.

Great Britain has, in the past, taken appalling risks with her own safety to send vital war material at critical times to other theaters of war. In 1941 we got 2,000 aircraft from America, but sent more than 9,000 overseas. Two hundred tanks were imported, but 3,000 were sent abroad, some of which played their part in the historic defense of Moscow. And this in the face of an ever-present threat of invasion.

LOOKING ahead, there is much to cause anxiety. This Summer will surely put free men everywhere to such a test of courage and endurance as will match the darkest days of 1918. That man is a fool who refuses to look the dangers squarely in the face. These dangers must not be augmented by weaknesses on the home fronts, due to untruths, half truths, or even abuses of the truth. If coöperation among allies is to succeed, we must refrain from throwing monkey wrenches into the works.

The British and American peoples in particular must, I believe, give special thought to the future. For history, as I read it, shows that Anglo-American coöperation is a plant that has strong roots, but delicate flowers and fruit. The roots are not, indeed, so strong as many Englishmen imagine, but they nonetheless are strong enough to bring the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States together in a major crisis for the second time. Neither of us can afford to allow the enemy to sow tares around this plant, robbing the soil of its virtue. On the contrary, the plant must be fed and nourished, and protected from the chill winds of unavoidable misunderstandings. If that is done, it is not unreasonable to hope that it will grow to a tree under whose spreading branches men may find security, peace, and freedom, and which, as the years pass, will bring forth its fruits for the healing of the nations.

What Is Fair Criticism in Wartime?



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It Must Be Honest!

Harold L. Ickes

*Secretary of the Interior
of the United States*

FREDERICK THE GREAT, an able and cynical despot, used to say: "My people and I have come to an agreement which satisfies us both. They are to say what they please, and I am to do what I please."

Such an attitude is typical of despotism and alien to democracy. But it high lights the whole problem of freedom of speech. The democracies must consider two basic questions: What is the relationship between talk and action? How much, and what kind, of talk are we to allow ourselves, especially in wartime?

It is necessary to keep in mind that talk in itself is not important. What is important is the audience, and the effect upon it. The utterance of an opinion is worthless, if there is no one to listen. Any man can get up in a desert and talk to his heart's content. Even in Germany and Italy a man can say what he pleases, provided

there is no one to listen to him.

But listening to an opinion is not enough either. Real freedom of opinion prevails only where men are at liberty to air their opinions in the presence of others, and to act upon them, if they so desire. This is the essence of democracy. As Jonathan Swift asked, "Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action?"

Freedom of opinion implies, of course, freedom to criticize. And here is where the rub comes in. One of the first acts of any dictator is to abolish freedom of opinion, not because the despot fears opinions, but because he dreads criticism. When criticism is honest, courageous, and well informed, it exposes abuses, lashes at crimes, ridicules follies. No dictator can stand such exposure.

On the other hand, no democracy can live without such exposure. Thomas Jefferson stated it concisely when he said: "The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties." Where dictatorships, like fungi, flourish best in damp, dark places, democracies function well only in the open, in full light. Democracies

die when their sources of opinion and channels of communication become poisoned. A notable case in point is the tragic collapse of the French Republic two years ago. France died a quick if not painless death because Frenchmen were imprisoned for their opinions and because the French press was too venal and corrupt to tell the people the truth at a time when France was in desperate need of the truth.

Freedom of opinion, the right to criticize and to debate, is sacred to democracies, particularly those that derive from the great Anglo-Saxon heritage. John Milton gave it noble utterance when he said: "Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties."

If we are to survive as a free country, we must not only allow, we must actually encourage, freedom of opinion, which means freedom to criticize. Since we are fighting a war for our existence, we cannot, however, allow ourselves the peacetime luxury of indiscriminate attacks and reckless abuses of freedom. We must insist upon three safeguards:

1. The criticism must be well

intentioned, and not malicious or subversive. In wartime, subversive words cannot be tolerated. Abraham Lincoln stated it bluntly when he said: "He who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle."

2. The criticism must be enlightened, based upon a reasonable amount of reliable information, and not ignorant or wilful.

Newspapers whose news and editorial treatment of the Government is consistently vicious, personal, and unfair serve but to stir up hatred and discontent. How long can democracy, in self-defense, continue to tolerate such a situation? The same is, of course, true of publications which preach racial and religious hatred. They hide behind the Bill of Rights. But how long would there be a Bill of Rights if those publications succeed in their attempt to destroy free institutions?

3. Finally, the criticism must not interfere with the war effort by giving information to the enemy or by playing into the hands of the enemy.

Within the limits of these safeguards, every American should be allowed, in the colloquial phrase, to talk his head off. For as Winston Churchill, quoting Sir Percy Harris, said, "In war criticism is the lifeblood of democracy."

Hit above the Belt!

Lord Queenborough, G.B.E.

*President, Royal Society
of St. George*

THE British race has shown itself to the world as a concourse of men and women surpassed by no nation or generation in history. We have every reason to be proud of our endurance and determination, and to be linked in happy, practical fellowship of gallantry with all the democratic nations and peoples who are fighting and working to bring in a new era for humanity founded upon the Atlantic Charter.

Yet we on the home front have not refrained from exercising freely our citizen right to criticize.

Both Houses of Parliament have recently become more critical of some of the Government departments. One of the main criticisms of the Administration is that it is too resentful of criticism. A member of Parliament said, "Criticism of the Government is treated as something dangerously like brawling in the church."

Honest criticism and the Government attitude to it are signs of political health. Critics, and they are to be found in all classes, are determined rightly that war needs shall not rob us of more of our ancient civil rights and liberties than is necessary for victory. The Government is determined that its own war effort and war direction shall not be diverted by any but necessary deflections.

There is not one genuine person in the land who wishes in any way to embarrass the Prime Minister; he enjoys the complete confidence and adulation of the nation. All that the most vehement of the critics of the Administration wish to insure is that no department under the stress of war shall inadvertently sap the freedoms of the nation for which the war is being fought or shall through ignorance or error impair the war effort of the people.

Let us be frank. We were unprepared for war when it came upon us. Many things had to be done, many powers asked and granted, which were the necessities of improvisation. Some measures were, indeed, so hastily conceived that from the first they have proved to be unworkable.

In the third year of war the nation is wiser. Many of the earlier expedients could still well be amended. Many of the incidental minor injustices could well be redressed. Many loose ends could be tied up; many ragged organizations could be trimmed and shaped into greater efficiency. To this end, frank criticism directs itself.

The Prime Minister has always shown a receptivity of mind which many of his colleagues might envy and emulate, and the coming months should bring such redresses and reforms as are necessary to our readjusted life in wartime.

All will feel sympathy for another school of critics: those citizens or legislators who feel their

duty compels them to draw the attention of the Government to certain wartime trends that should be realized and reversed before they grow strong. Instance the dangerous dislocation of the economic system which is actually permitting young boys and girls to earn far more wages than many a skilled workman or than any fighting soldier or sailor. These young people, marrying now on a joint income of several hundreds a year, will find at the end of the war that their wages are back at an economic level.

There is also the steady rise of juvenile delinquency, which, doubtless, is allied to the loss of religious teaching following the sudden evacuation or demolition of many larger cities or towns.

Another serious matter for constructive and frank criticism is the number of wartime regulations and restrictions which are not merely crippling but slaughtering many industries and trades, not least the export trades, and which experienced businessmen and some statesmen declare cannot possibly be vital to the conduct of the war, and should be removed before Britain's capacity to restore her commercial greatness after the war is totally ruined.

Also there exist many anomalies of war taxation which tend to depress enterprise without any commensurate benefit to the Exchequer.

Press and Parliament commentators in persistently pointing out these things are loosely called "critics" of the Government. In reality they are nothing of the sort. They are the Government's voluntary intelligence service, making all of us aware of the nation's needs and moods. They should be encouraged, not rebuffed, as the information they offer so freely, coupled often with valuable practical suggestion, is a real national service. Ministers resenting such attempts to make them aware of the nation's mind will show lack of real statecraft.

Let us, then, welcome the right type of critic. They are patriots calling upon all departments of State to show drive and vigor, vision and thoroughness, and, in administration, justice to all classes. These are the critics who hit above the belt!

Tune In on Toronto

IT WON'T be a week of frivolity; it *will* be a week to remember. I refer, of course, to Rotary's 1942 Convention at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 21-25.

Plans, I am happy to report, are in final form—yet flexible. Many a problem, suddenly rising from the rapidly expanding war effort, has been met, solved, and forgotten. "Our chins are up in Toronto!" is the way one of your veteran Convention planners puts it. That "chins up" spirit characterizes the entire enterprise.

Problems of travel there most certainly are—with gasoline, tire, and car rationing on both sides of the border—but the feeling in all quarters is that Rotary can, should, and shall have a great 1942 Convention—and will be proud that it carried through. No prophet, I nevertheless should not be surprised if attendance equals or exceeds even that of some of our recent reunions in North America.

With the fullest coöperation of the 407 members of the Toronto Rotary Club, your Convention Committee has striven steadfastly to prepare a Convention *attuned to the times*. "Is it apt in a wartime Convention?" That is the standard by which we have measured every detail of the five-day program, and we believe that a dignified, inspiring, forward-looking Convention will result. You who come—six, seven, or ten thousand strong—will judge of that.

Let us orient ourselves in Toronto—and then see what each day of Convention week will bring. First—a bit of reorientation. In some of the many articles and pictorials about Canada and the host city in earlier issues of *THE ROTARIAN*, you read that the Canadian National Exhibition

grounds at Toronto would be the Convention setting. That is suddenly no longer true. Canada's growing military now needs that room—and who could surrender it more willingly than we? Forewarned by Canadian officials from the beginning of this possibility, we were not unprepared.

Picture, then, that huge and efficient hotel, Toronto's Royal York, as Convention headquarters. See in it a spacious Friendship Lounge, the Convention offices and Secretariat, innumerable rooms for dining, dancing, discussing. See it in the heart of town. Visualize, a scant mile away, a large sports arena named Maple Leaf Gardens as the Convention Hall—it will seat 13,000. Then see all Toronto, busy as it is, eager to make us feel at home, and you begin to get the picture, a picture in several aspects superior to our original plan.

Now, having our bearings, let us skim through the week . . . focusing special attention on the program of addresses.

Sunday, June 21, is the day for arriving, for registering, for getting one's land legs after long or short journeys by lake boat, special train, bus, plane, and car. Nightfall gathers us all together for the first time—in a mass meeting at Convention Hall. A concert by one of Toronto's famed choirs and an address by a prominent Rotarian will strike just the right opening notes for the week.

Monday, June 22, brings the first general session. Latecomers will hasten to register that morning, for the first man to address us is to be His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada. Princess Alice, it is hoped, will accompany him. To his welcome to Canada, J. Ardagh



Photo: Toronto Convention & Tourist Assn.

THE ROYAL YORK—commodious Toronto hotel. From June 21 to 25 it will be the headquarters for Rotary's 33rd Convention.

Scythes, President of the Host Club, will add a special welcome in behalf of his fellow members, and Past International President Guy Gundaker will respond to these greetings for all of us.

Then President Tom J. Davis, who in his 12 months of office has flown to, addressed, and moved among thousands of Rotarians in Great Britain and in great stretches of North, Central, and South America, will tell us what is in his mind and heart. *Learning How to Live Together* is the Convention theme. President Davis will not be found short of specific and challenging views on it.

The first of the week's many group assemblies—those small, fervid meetings in which Club Presidents gather in one room, Club Secretaries in another, and so on—are scheduled for Monday afternoon. The dessert on the

By Richard C. Hedke

Chairman, 1942 Convention Committee;
Member, Rotary Club of Detroit, Mich.

day's menu is an evening symphony concert in Convention Hall.

Tuesday, June 23. A message from Rotary's own Paul P. Harris, Founder and President Emeritus, will set this day's general session in motion. During it we shall hear from L. W. Brockington, a Canadian publicist of note; Almon E. Roth, president of the San Francisco, California, Employers Council; and Armando de Arruda Pereira, a ceramics manufacturer, of São Paulo, Brazil. The last two you will recognize as Past International Presidents. The session will accent Vocational Service, setting the stage for the 59 vocational craft assemblies which will pack the afternoon. District, State, and National dinners will fill the evening hours. One such dinner group has made reservations for 1,000 persons; others will serve from 300 to 500, and dancing hours will climax most of these delightful fellowships. President Tom Davis and his lady, Hester, will move among these groups, and Conventiongoers will thus enjoy a closer acquaintance with them than the President's Ball would have provided. Yes, we shall forego the President's Ball this year. In a year when our host country and many other countries are deeply involved in their war efforts, it seemed inappropriate. Our less elaborate but no less sincere tribute to our First Couple will be understood—and enjoyed by all.

The morning of **Wednesday, June 24**, brings the business session—its agenda crowded with crisp reports from Rotary's officers and from the Council on Legislation, and it is to be topped off with an address from my distinguished fellow townsman and Rotarian, Merton S. Rice, D.D.

In conference rooms throughout downtown Toronto you will find 11 group assemblies, ten of them on Community Service, underway on Wednesday afternoon. "Take in" the one for Clubs the size of yours—for here is where those earnest men from many parts of the world rise and tell with quiet pride how they do it in their Clubs. More District and Regional dinners, again saluting the Davises, will brighten Wednesday evening.

For many months now you have been reading of and probably con-

tributing to the work of the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Post-War World. You have wondered how that work has progressed, what conclusions have resulted. **Thursday, June 25**, will provide the answer. In the fourth and final general session of Rotary's 33rd annual Convention, Past President Walter D. Head, Chairman of that Committee, will tell us of the hopes and plans Rotarians around the world are voicing—and in four special assemblies on post-war world

To the Rotarians of the World

I HAVE much pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to the members of Rotary Clubs throughout the world, to visit Canada, on the occasion of the Rotary International Convention, to be held at Toronto, in June, 1942.

Rotarians from other countries will be warmly welcomed, not only by Canadian Rotarians, but by the Canadian people. The international Convention cannot fail to contribute to the spirit of goodwill among men of different countries upon which so largely depends the future happiness of mankind.

—W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Prime Minister of Canada



problems later in the day Rotarians will carry the discussion further. That last general session will be a full one, what with elections and presentations—and it will conclude with a brief word from Rotary's Incoming President and a longer last word from its Outgoing President. It is our hope to bring to the platform at this session an overseas Rotarian known to hundreds of you.

Three other group assemblies—Boys Work, Youth Service, and International Service—will share Thursday afternoon with the four assemblies on post-war problems.

Thursday evening is to bring the most colorful event of the five full days—a spectacular ice carnival such as Canadians best know how to produce—in Maple Leaf Gardens. A bit of pageantry introducing some of the prominent guests, beautifully costumed bal-

let and court numbers, solos by champion skaters of Canada and the United States, and a fittingly decorated hall should make a most memorable closing event for the 1942 Convention.

No, I have not forgotten: certainly there will be special doings for the ladies. Could the gallant gentlemen of Rotary forget them! An afternoon cruise on Lake Ontario will brighten one of their afternoons—and two large and comfortable boats are already under charter. All but final are the plans for another afternoon—a tea on the beautiful lawns of one of Toronto's private clubs. Young folks, sportsmen, sightseers—all will find thoughtful arrangements made for their pleasure. And that goes for every man, woman, youth, and child who attends. Hospitality? We need it more than ever in war years, and Toronto is hospitality.

I cannot stress too strongly that regulations governing your entry of and travel in Canada are almost negligible. Some of them, I am informed, are discussed elsewhere in this issue. [See page 64.—Eps.]

Your Convention Committee has planned the 1942 Convention with the sure knowledge that Rotarians to the last man are standing loyally behind and beside us in our planning efforts. The finishing of those plans, the fulfillment of them, are in your hands, Rotarians. It is your Convention. Held in the midst of world chaos and wide suffering, this reunion looks forward and beyond to the time when all this will cease, when our millions of armed men will lay down their arms and return to their homes, when the wheels of our great factories and mills will turn to the production of the goods of peacetime.

It has taken vision and faith to chart this Convention. It will take even greater faith and vision to chart during it, and hew faithfully to a program of post-war activities, to look beyond a world hurt to the death and so much in need of healing, understanding, and fellowship.

What a field for Rotary, and Rotary's refreshing, rehabilitating Ideal. *We Must Learn How to Live Together!* This, fellow Rotarians, is the challenge of Toronto. Come—and tune in!

O Canada!

By **Graham Godfrey**

Conductor and Composer; Rotarian, Hamilton, Ont.

WHEN A NATION takes to itself a song for national occasions, it is by popular choice, not by governmental edict. As patriotism quickens and inspires a people, it soon expresses itself in song. And out of the many songs so written, one will emerge that best appeals to the popular sentiment.

But before the final choice is made, there will probably be a period in which two or more songs vie with each other for the honor. In Canada there have been two such songs: *The Maple Leaf* and *O Canada!* The final choice of *O Canada!* was made by popular consent and I believe it is a wise one.

There was an attempt by the authorities many years ago to introduce a national hymn specially written by the Governor General, to which Sir Arthur Sullivan had

been commissioned to write the music, but the words were not very acceptable and the tune was little better—it was evidently one of Sullivan's uninspired moments—and Canadians would have none of it.

O Canada! is a stirring tune and will stand comparison with most national anthems. It is dignified, inspiring, and very singable; its compass, except for one note in the final cadence, being within the octave.

As to which appeared first, the tune or the words, there is considerable difference of opinion. Judge R. Stanley Weir, K.C., who composed the English version now commonly used, once wrote, "As long ago as 1888, Judge Routhier, of Quebec, conceived the notion of writing words to a martial air submitted to him by Mons. Calixa Lavallée, a musician of some repute as a composer—" which seems definite enough, especially as the air was written in 1880. But later in the same article Judge Weir remarked, "The probabilities are that, on being asked to supply music to Routhier's words, he [Lavallée] furnished the melody now so widely known."

But Judge Routhier himself gives first place to the tune. He said, "I learned to sing the tune without words and I set myself to compose a poem which was in harmony with its ideas, rhythm, and time."

The original French poem of Judge Routhier is still sung in the French-speaking parts of Canada. But the preponderant English-

1. O Can-a - da! Our home, our na-tive land, True pa-triot love in
 2. O Can-a - da! Where Pinus and Maples grow, Great prairies spread and
 3. O Can-a - da! Be-neath thy shin-ing skies May stal-wart sons and

all thy sons command. With glowing hearts we see thee rise, The True North strong and free;
 lordly riv-ers flow. How dear to us thy broad domain, From East to Western
 gen-tle maidens rise; To keep thee steadfast thro' the years from East to Western

free; And stand on guard, O Can-a-da, We stand on guard for thee.
 us, Thou land of hope for all who toil, Thou True North strong and free!
 sea, Our Fa-ther-land, our Moth-er-land! Our True North strong and free!

O Can-a - da! glo-rious and free! We stand on guard, we stand on
 O Can-a - da! glo-rious and free! We stand on guard, we stand on
 O Can-a - da! glo-rious and free! We stand on guard, we stand on

guard for thee. O Can-a - da we stand on guard for thee.
 guard for thee. O Can-a - da we stand on guard for thee.
 guard for thee. O Can-a - da we stand on guard for thee.

THE COMPOSER



Calixa Lavallée, born in Quebec Province, of French-Scottish descent, in 1842. His father, the village blacksmith, loved music intensely, and repaired all kinds of musical instruments.

At the age of 10, Calixa appeared at the Royal Theater in Montreal as a concert pianist. But he had a deep wanderlust and ran away to tour the United States and South America as accompanist to the Spanish violinist Olivera. When the Civil War broke out, Lavallée joined the Union Army, was wounded at Antietam, and was discharged. He returned to Canada, but soon was away again as a cornet player with minstrels.

With the exception of a short period in Paris, as a student of music, he spent the rest of his life in Canada and the United States, mostly the latter, for he married a Massachusetts girl and finally settled down there. He died in Boston in 1891.

speaking people required an adequate English version. Many translations were made, some literal, some free. Three have had considerable support.

Of these, the version of Judge Stanley Weir was written in 1908. It is not a translation of Routhier's poem, but an original poem to Lavallée's tune. Unfortunately, the exigencies of the meter compelled the accentuation of "Canada" as in the original French version. Judge Weir's is the version which is most often used. It appears in *Songs for the Rotary Club*, for instance. Its selection, like that of *O Canada!* itself, is by popular approval.

While *O Canada!* can be considered the national song of the Dominion, it does not in any way supersede *God Save the King*, the national anthem of all the United British Nations. In the singing of this, all Canadians express their larger loyalty to their King and the Commonwealth.



YOU, Mr. John Q. Rotarian, have a hobby. It's making things. And in your basement you have a treasured lathe hitched up to a small motor.

Have you thought of *this* machinery—yes, there in *your* basement—helping to speed up war production? Ah, I thought as much. But it can!

Here's how. I'll give you a case study of a project that six Rotarians in a Midwestern town of 12,000 souls have started.

Let me introduce them: the chamber of commerce secretary, a garageman, an oil-burner dealer, a fuel-oil dealer, a gasoline-station operator, and a newspaperman. At a Rotary roundtable they were discussing this "Small Business on the Alert" series.

"My new-car display room—17,000 square feet of floor space—is idle," mourned the garageman.

"Keep your repairmen busy?" asked the oilman.

"I've got to let one go soon," the auto fixer answered—then, with a chuckle, "unless I can go out and get myself some kind of a war subcontract!"

"Well—why not?" came back the chamber of commerce secretary. And there my story properly starts.

These men pushed aside coffee cups and lit up cigars, and then, on the tablecloth, took a quick inventory of idle machine tools in

town and of floor space put out of profitable use by priorities and whatnot. They decided to make a real, comprehensive survey. A committee—including several non-Rotarians, of course—was organized a few days later, and they are busy right now.

Already they have discovered enough metal- and wood-working machine tools in town to equip pattern shops, die and tool rooms, and several good-sized machine shops. Most of these came from basement hobby machine shops, just like yours!

Already they have formed a skeleton not-for-profit corporation to buy or lease these tools and assemble them in vacated floor space. With the survey information in their pockets, the next step is simple. It's to get in touch with the nearest office of the Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production Board (you will remember we listed them for you last month) and find out what subcontracts are available for them.

The story I've told you is true. Here's another, and I can give you the names of this one because they have already been published and "are therefore in the public domain."

In Toledo, Ohio, there are two Rotarians named Swartzbaugh—Jason and Charles. Their company, the Swartzbaugh Manufac-

turing Company, makes electrical cooking equipment. Normally it employs 200 people. Being far-seeing, the Swartzbaughs last July "saw what was coming"—that is, that priorities could play hob with their business. They also realized the same was true of several other small- and medium-sized Toledo firms. So, acting on their own, the Swartzbaughs got six of these firms to join with them to act together, in this way:

A survey was made of their combined equipment and what they could do. It listed 11 categories: (1) machine and tool design; (2) machine tools; (3) deep drawing; (4) welding; (5) press brakes; (6) heavy stamping; (7) light stamping; (8) plating, buffing, and polishing; (9) painting and finishing; (10) sheet-metal work; (11) metal spinning.

The story was told in a handsomely illustrated booklet, pictured on these pages. This book was sent to every Government agency that was letting contracts.

The booklet attracted a great deal of attention. It was cited as an example for firms wanting to get war contracts. Meanwhile, Toledo moved forward. Instead of this limited program, the Toledo Defense Production Association was formed, unincorporated, and working hand in glove with the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. Rotarian Charles Swartzbaugh became chairman of the Association.

The Toledo Defense Production Association takes no contracts. Instead, it chooses a reputable Toledo firm to put in the bid for the prime contract and then subcontract the work to other local firms. For instance, Rotarian L. G. Pierce's firm is the prime contractor on a munitions contract, but 60 percent of the work is subcontracted to other firms! He reports, "Each officer who comes here to inspect our production layout says it exceeds anything he has seen for producing that particular product."

So you see, it works—and Toledo small businesses are working. But here's a little lesson in employer-employee coöperation they have worked out: the executive committee of the Defense Production Association is not composed exclusively of manufacturers! No, there are five of them, and also

During World War I, small businessmen had the same sort of problems they have today—especially the retailer whose business was selling stuff he could no longer get, the wholesaler who formerly supplied him, and the

Each problem was different, and no rule could be set down. It might be a simple switch to lines available and not in competition with the war effort would do it, it might mean new customers to replace lost trade because of a war shift, and so on. Point is—it worked, and worked well!

What to call the committee? Durned if I know. Why not the Tom Davis Committee? That square-jawed lawyer from Montana, who has been President of Rotary International this year, is the chap who passed the suggestion on to me!

15

Australia—Booming Bastion

IT TOOK A WAR to do it—but at last the world has begun to look long and hard at Australia. What it is seeing gives friends of the broad Commonwealth a proud-to-know-you feeling and foes a pain in the neck.

Australia has gone to war—all of it, and “all out.” And that, as any good “Aussie” will tell you, “is fair dinkum” . . . meaning, “that’s the straight goods.”

For instance: Almost overnight this nation of sheep and cattle stations, orchards and mines, mulga scrub and gibber plains, has become a roaring arms plant turning out every month a skyful of bombers—plus clouds of training planes, forests of Bren guns, fleets of armored vehicles, and mountains of ammunition. All this, remember, from a land that never built an automobile.*

For another instance: 40 percent of all Australian men from 19 to 39 are in uniform. The rest, you can bet, are on production lines, out in “the bush” growing wool for the “Aussie’s” swoop-sided “digger hat” and steaks for his stomach, or in the mines digging iron for his bayonet.

But let’s launch this friendly invasion of Down-Under Land with a paragraph briefly encyclopedic. Australia, you will recall, is the earth’s largest island and smallest continent. It’s tropical on the North, California-like on the South and East—and dry, desolate, and silent in the vast Never Never Land which is its geographic heart, an area twice as large as Texas. On this emptiness live only a few thousand of Australia’s 7 million people. Thus, though he probably won’t get the chance, an invader from the north could drive 1,000 miles south into Australia and win only a great handful of nothing—and no water to dilute his bitterness.

Where, then, do Australians live? Eighty-five percent of them

*See *Australia Grows Up!*, by Sir Robert Garran (prominent Australian parliamentarian and a Past Rotary District Governor), in *THE ROTARIAN* for April, 1941.

The News, Rotarywise

PUT YOUR FINGER anywhere on the map of the world—and somewhere near it is almost certain to be one of the 5,076 towns in which there are Rotary Clubs. That means that wherever war erupts, Rotarians are affected—*personally*. To interpret news headlines in terms of this Rotary significance, *The Rotarian* has presented many a feature like the three in this issue—on Australia, New Zealand, and India. Here are some of them—listed for easy reference.—*The Editors*.

From Charlots to Tanks (oil, new ideas, and Rotary in Bible lands)—FRANCIS A. KETTANEH, May, 1942.

Under the Palms of Batnan (an artist’s conception of the widely hailed meeting of the Manila Rotary Club—a frontispiece)—May, 1942.

I Am a Canadian Grocer (the war as it affects a Rotarian merchant and his customers)—CLAYTON S. MOYER, May, 1942.

French Boys Fatten on Swiss Food (a picture-told story of what Swiss Rotarians are doing for war-impooverished neighbors)—April, 1942.

Rotary — in the Fusing Americas (a New York City physician visits Ibero-America—and tells about it)—WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, April, 1942.

Banquet at Batavia (a pictorial glimpse of the Netherlands Indies—on the eve of invasion)—March, 1942.

Keep ‘em Rolling on the Burma Road (from the pen and album of the American Rotarian who set up truck services on China’s life line)—JOHN L. KEE-SHIN, February, 1942.

My Fellow Americans—(Rotary’s President reports on a trip to Ibero-America—and reflects on patriotism)—TOM J. DAVIS, February, 1942.

“That Highway to Alaska” (a pictorial preview of the road now abuilding)—ALFRED AND ELMA MILOTTE, November, 1941.

My Clipper Trip to England (a firsthand account of Rotary Club services in Bermuda, Portugal, and Great Britain—from Rotary’s President)—TOM J. DAVIS, November, 1941.

Less Woe in Shanghai (a pictorial survey of Rotary-initiated relief)—October, 1941.

Canada at War (the Dominion’s Minister of National Defense describes Canada’s prodigious war effort)—J. LAYTON RALSTON, July, 1941.

“Britain Finds Its Soul” (from the hand of Rotary’s First Vice-President)—T. A. WARREN, June, 1941.

Margaret Goes to the Country (the story, told-in-photographs, of a little London evacuee)—June, 1941.

New-World Homes for European Children (about evacuation plans of 1940)—WALTER D. HEAD, September, 1940.

My Escape from Poland (the personal and tragic epic of a Rotarian doctor of Warsaw)—JEAN DE JACHIMOWICZ, May, 1940.

live in the Southeastern corner—from Brisbane down to Tasmania and west to Adelaide (Sydney and Melbourne alone count for almost 2½ million people). The others live on the Eastern and Western fringes and now, in growing numbers, in the war-booming Northern territory. All in all, Australians have more living room (good and bad) than any other people—a half a square mile apiece.

Though 95 percent of British stock and intensely proud of it, Australians are yet a breed unto themselves. A century and a half of pioneering—of battling droughts, winds, floods, and jungles—has brought out the same brand of initiative and independence it gave the men who tamed the North American wilderness—if not more of it.

Recent events have sent many a dad and mother in the United States to the family atlas to read about this land—now that son Jim is “down under.” The kangaroo, the boomerang, the 350 species of eucalyptus, are still there, just where they left them in grammar school. So are the sheep—130 millions of them. So are the cattle—13 millions. But all are learning that Australia is also a land of cities “outmodered” nowhere, of high culture, of mature labor unions, of wholesome living. A land with a brief past, a big present, and a potentially tremendous future. (Perhaps Australia has a population limit. One of its geographers says that even in A. D. 2000 the land will support no more than 20 millions. But that is not an immediate worry.)

One thing the atlas does not show is that Australia now has 92 Rotary Clubs—all going concerns which have deeply endeared themselves to their communities by their vigorous services. There is more about them on another page. Just be sure of this: they, too, are helping to make the world’s most sparsely settled continent the densest piece of trouble any aggressor ever chose to anger.

History Still in the Making

FIRST there were the aborigines—of whom some 75,000 survive. Most of them live on reserves in Northern areas. These are Pinto men in their corroboree (ceremonial) headdress.

IN 1770 CAME Captain James Cook (right). Commissioned to explore the Southern Hemisphere, he mapped Eastern Australia, claimed it all for England.

MORE THAN a century later, having become a Commonwealth, Australia built itself a Federal capital—and named it Canberra. This (left) is Parliament House. Gleamingly new, the city resembles a splendid formal garden.

TODAY AUSTRALIA is a booming bastion. This radio photo shows General Douglas MacArthur, United Nations commander in the Southwest Pacific, conferring with Prime Minister John Curtin in the capital of the Commonwealth.



(above) Australian Nat'l Travel Assn.

Arme Radiophoto

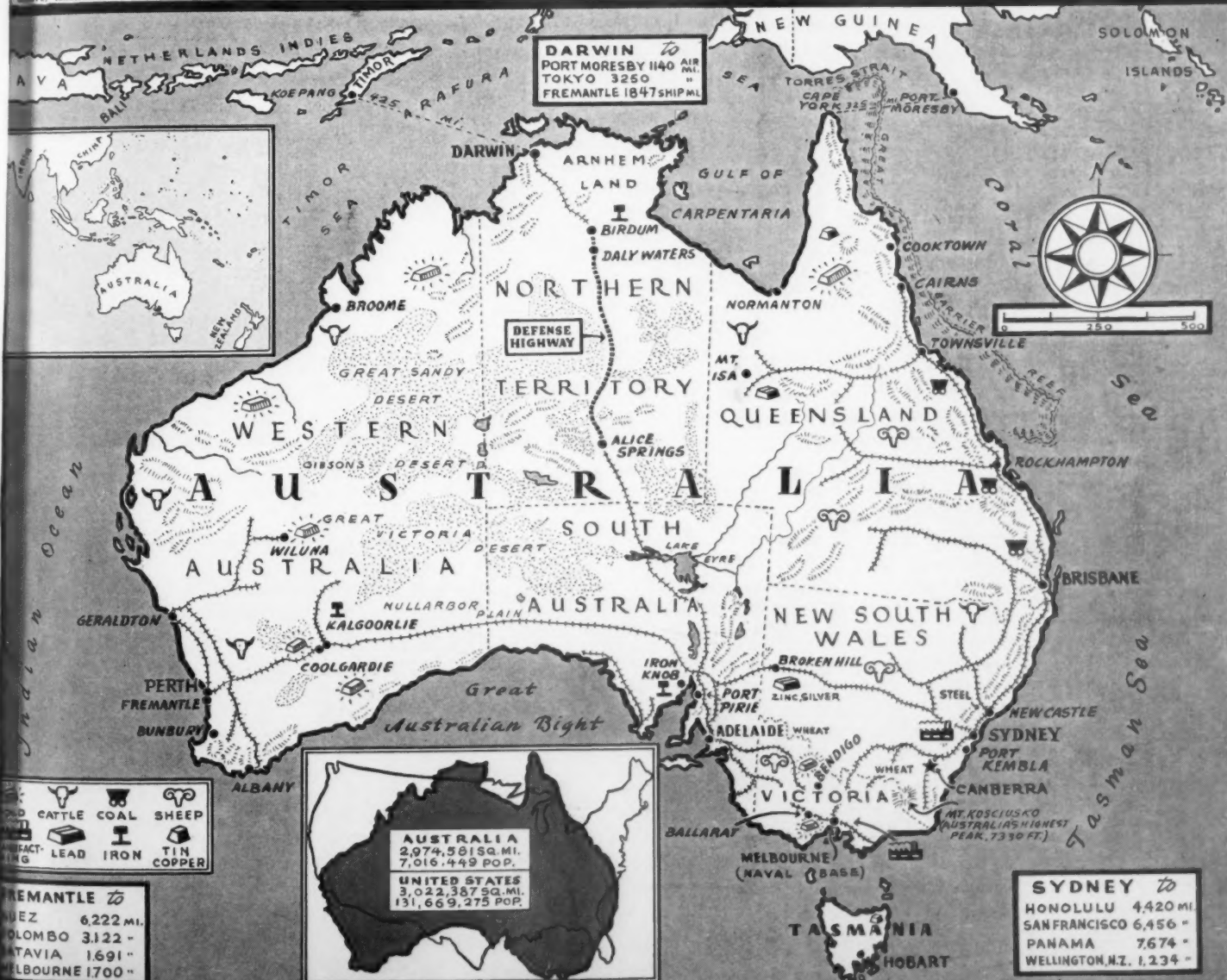




Photo: Ewing Galloway



Photo: Australian Nat'l Travel Assn.

THESE LIFESAVERS, rehearsing a rescue, guard a beach near Sydney. Hugging their continent's green fringe, most Australians live near the sea and like it.

OF HIGH SPORTING blood and with an eye for horseflesh, Australians regard the races as a pastime. This scene was taken at the Melbourne—wlich, in peacetime, used to carry a £10,000



WOOL IN THE RAW—in a huge storehouse at Port Adelaide. The largest sheep-raising country in the world, Australia produces one-fourth of all wool grown. Its sheep population is 130 million. **BELOW:** A combine harvester on a wheat field in Victoria. Australia has wheat to eat and to export.



RODEOS DOWN UNDER? Right! The men who Australia's 13 million cattle are horsemen under. **BELOW:** A cotton field in Dawson Valley, Queensland.

Photos: (above and left) Australian Nat'l Travel Assn.; (below) The



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FROM SCRATCH Australia has built up an arms in-
dustry worth 210 million dollars which employs some
100,000 men and women. Production is said to be 20
times higher than at war's outbreak; by the end of
the war that figure will be tripled. What assures this
rapid production of ships, shells, planes, and
other war materials is the fact that Australia has all the makings
of a great industrial power—iron, coal, and limestone. "Strength from
within" is how The Broken Hill Proprietary Company,
the largest steel plant in the British Empire, sums it up.

THE "GOLDEN MILE" is what they call this mine site
situated in Western Australia. Gold worth over 100
million pounds has been won from this square mile
of land. This being desert, workmen get drinking water
conducted from the West coast—370 miles away.

THE "SQUAD" (below) brushes up on an operation it
has been put to actual use. Australia has 600,000
men under arms—the equivalent, according to pop-
ulation, of 11 million men in the United States.

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Photos: British Combine

FORESTRY is a young industry in Australia, but is developing rapidly. Forests are chiefly of hardwoods, mainly eucalyptus, of which there are 350 kinds.



Photos: (above) Australian Nat'l Travel Assn.; (below) British Combine



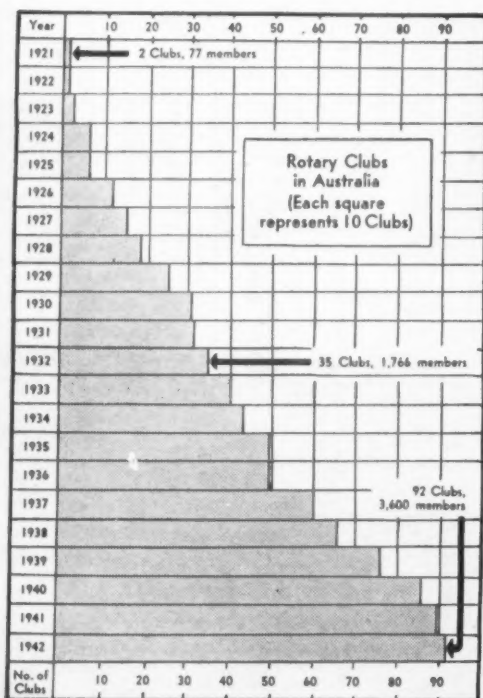


Photo: Brown

THESE TWO Canadian Rotarians—J. Layton Ralston and James W. Davidson—sailed to Australia and New Zealand as Special Commissioners back in 1921 and established Rotary in both lands. Colonel Ralston is now Canada's Minister of National Defense. Rotarian Davidson, who introduced Rotary in many other lands also, died in 1933.

CHARLES J. BURCHELL, also a Canadian Rotarian and a Past International Vice-President, was Canada's first High Commissioner to the Australian Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIA has given Rotary many an inspired leader and here are two of them. Left: G. Fred Birks, of Sydney who was Second Vice-President of Rotary International 1932-33 and who, when District Governor, travelled 100,000 miles to visit his Clubs. Right: Angus Mitchell, of Melbourne, Director of Rotary International in 1937-38 and in 1940-41.



FOR 22 YEARS the number of Rotary Clubs in Australia has increased with stair-steps regularity.

Rotary in Australia

HAD IT NOT BEEN for World War I, Rotary might have sunk roots in Australia long before it did—for Australian businessmen who had visited the young Rotary Clubs of the United States and Canada had coveted Rotary for their cities as early as 1914. But actual organization of the first two Clubs—Melbourne and Sydney—was to wait until 1921, when two esteemed Canadian Rotarians (see cut above) carried Rotary to Down-Under Land. Several Canadian Rotary Clubs helped underwrite expenses. Australians took to Rotary, and Clubs have increased steadily, as the chart shows. There are now 92, listed below. Should your newspaper some day report the bombing of

any of these towns, make note of the high probability that Rotarians and their families there are among those "taking it." Remember at the same time, however, that in countless ways they are helping Australia prepare to cushion such a blow—and to return it in double strength.

The Rotary Clubs of Australia

DISTRICT 56. In Queensland: Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Innisfail, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Roma, South Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, Tully, Warwick. In New South Wales: Casino, Grafton, Lismore, Murwillumbah.

DISTRICT 65. In New South Wales: Albury, Corowa, Wagga Wagga. In South Australia: Adelaide, Mount Gambier, Unley. In Tasmania: Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Launceston. In Victoria: Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Colac, Dandenong, Essendon, Footscray, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Melbourne, Mildura, Portland, Sale, Swan Hill, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warracknabeal, Warragul, Warrnambool. In Western Australia: Bunbury, Fremantle, Perth.

DISTRICT 76. In Federal Territory: Canberra. In New South Wales: Armidale, Bathurst, Bondi Junction, Bowral, Burwood, Cessnock, Cootamundra, Cowra, Dubbo, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Gunnedah, Hurstville, Inverell, Katoomba, Kempsey, Leeton, Lithgow, Manly, Moree, Mudgee, Newcastle, North Sydney, Nowra, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Singleton, Sydney, Tamworth, Taree, Wellington, West Maitland, Wollongong, Young.

WHEN PAUL AND JEAN Harris visited Rotary Clubs "down under" in 1935, fun-loving Hobart, Tasmania. Rotarians "faked a stickup" (left). Founder Paul had just told their Club that in his 40 years as a resident of Chicago, no one had even once shot at him.

BACK HOME, Paul Harris then dedicated a tree in his Friendship Garden to his new Australian friends.



New Zealand:

**A Small Dominion
with a Large Job**

STEAM OR FLY 1,200 miles east-by-south from Sydney and you come upon that arc of earth known as New Zealand—the smallest, youngest, and probably the most beautiful of the British Empire's overseas Dominions.

"Park of the South Pacific" may or may not be original, but it aptly describes this land of the three islands. New Zealanders would forgive him if, on North Island (see map), a visitor from America should ask, "You're sure this isn't Yellowstone Park?" For here, in abundance, are spouting geysers, bubbling mud, hot springs, fumaroles, glaciers, and volcanoes both dead and alive.

Though South Island inches away from the subtropical fernery of Northern New Zealand and runs to sterner mountains, it, too, boasts much beauty. Here, as he climbs the snow-capped Southern Alps, the globetrotter cries, "Switzerland, indeed!"

But the thing in New Zealand's mind these days is hardly its own loveliness. Rather, it's a certain war in which the Dominion has been playing a part worthy of an Anzac* ever since September, 1939 . . . a war which is now blasting the very seas in which it lies.

Like Australia a land of wool-growers, cattlemen, fruitmen, and miners, New Zealand now has turned also to the punch press, turning lathe, and boat-building ways. Some 11,000 factory workers are making war material. Railroad shops are turning out armored vehicles. And virtually every man, woman, and child in this nation of 1,640,000 is in some way helping to win the war for New Zealand and for the Empire—or, better said, for freedom.

Independent as New Zealand is in its political and social thinking, those ties of Empire are strong (98 percent of the people were born in the Empire), and a toast to the King brings every New Zealander to his feet, cheering. That holds,

in large measure, even for the 90,000 Maoris, the descendants of the fine Polynesian race whom the first white men found upon the islands. Though exempt from conscription, some 5,000 Maori men have volunteered for service overseas, and make good soldiers. The high regard of the New Zealander for the Maori is reflected in the latter's increasing numbers and frequency in public life.

As in Australia, the population hugs the coastline, mainly, and

does its sheep raising (three times as much as Texas—on 40 percent less area) on the plateaus and mountain slopes inshore. That means that most of the Dominion's cities are seaports, and there, as the map shows, is where you'll find the 25 thriving Rotary Clubs of New Zealand—about which more is said on the next page. They are healthy Clubs. All New Zealand is healthy—perhaps the healthiest place in the world. It has the lowest death rate known.

Map by Ben Albert Benson



*A World War term loosely used to describe any New Zealander or Australian, but more strictly any soldier from either country. It is an acronym formed from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

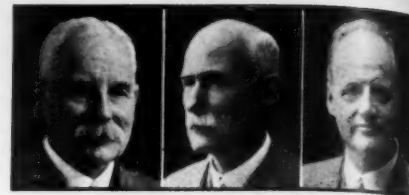
Rotary in New Zealand—a History

WHAT IS ROTARY like in New Zealand, a land so lovely it has been called a "potted world" and so industrious it is the largest exporter of butter, cheese, mutton, and lamb on the globe?

"The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is a small-sized volume," said a New Zealand Rotarian a dozen years ago, "compared to that which would be necessary to describe the progress of Rotary in this country since Jim Davidson brought it to us." That is even truer today. But let us touch the high points.

When, in the Spring of 1921, J. Layton Ralston and James W. Davidson had established Rotary in Australia, their job was but half done. As Special Commissioners to New

Zealand as well as to Australia (see page 20), they went next to Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, and thence to Auckland, the Dominion's largest city. In each they left a sturdy young Rotary Club. The next year brought another Club—at Christchurch—and Rotary in New Zealand was on its way. When in 1925 the Rotary Clubs of New Zealand were grouped into District 53, they numbered 15. Today there are 25, and all are indicated on the map on page 19. The District embraces one more Club, however—the Rotary Club of Suva in the Fiji Islands (see *THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1940), and has produced three international Directors: (above, left to right) Charles



Rhodes, of Auckland—deceased; Smith L. P. Free, of Masterton—he was Second Vice-President; and Henry James Guthrie, of Dunedin.

The Clubs of New Zealand have built boys' huts, helped crippled children on a large scale, have organized a blind institute, have emphasized fair-trade practices, and have developed a Rotary fellowship that is widely and worthily influential. That is a painfully short sample of Rotary service in New Zealand, but it indicates perhaps that Rotarians here, as in your country, have found that Rotary answers a real need.



THIS 976-POUND swordfish, a world-record setter, was caught off the New Zealand coast by a sports angler. Commercial fishing, too, counts in Dominion trade.

MAORIS, the first New Zealanders, in typical garb and setting. This pair (circle) is exchanging the Maori salutation. The Maoris below are cooking food in one of the many hot pools on the North Island.



Photo: Publishers Photo Service

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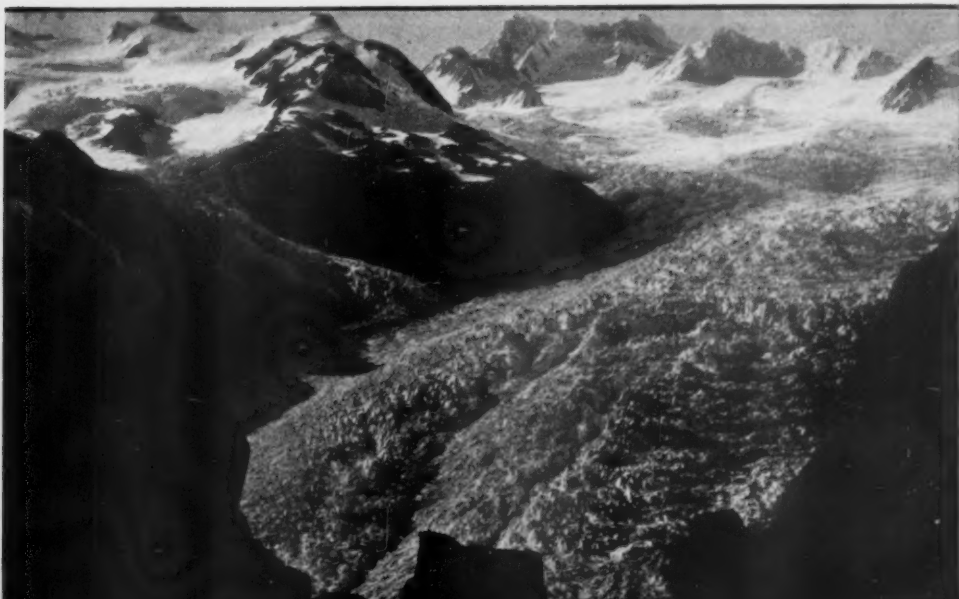
IN 540 FEET of lush green mountainside on South Island plunges famous Bowen Falls. The Dominion's many rivers are short, but generally mighty.

Photo: Courtesy, New Zealand Government

A SKYLINE VIEW of Wellington—New Zealand's capital. On Cook Strait, the beautiful port links the Dominion's two greatly different worlds—subtropical North Island and temperate South Island.



NEW ZEALAND'S magnificence is partly lost upon the grain farmer. He has had to win almost every foot of ground from the forest—with an ax. . . . Below: A river of ice—Franz Joseph Glacier.



India the Indescribable

THE EYES of the world are on India, now that war is thundering on its Burma border and raining death on its cities.

Out of the great attention the press and radio are giving India is coming a measure of understanding of its almost indescribable social and political complexity. When you think of India, says Lord Halifax,* who was Viceroy of India for five years, "think more of a continent than of a country." In North American terms it would reach, he says, from Hudson's Bay to Key West, Florida, and from New York City to the Great Salt Lake.

On that piece of land, circumscribing mighty mountains, thick jungles, and rich valleys, live 389 million people—one-fifth of the earth's entire human family.

See those millions, descended from many different racial stocks,

* See *The Point Is*—, page 6.

speaking 200 different languages, clinging to a dozen different socio-religious creeds, and living largely by the soil, and you begin to understand India.

India's greatest internal cleavage comes mainly from its religions, which have much the same hold upon their adherents as had that faith which sent comfortable Europeans on arduous crusades in the Middle Ages. The sizes of India's chief religious groups are as follows: Hindu, 256 millions; Mohammedan, 88 millions; Animist, 24 millions; Christian, 6 millions; Sikh, 5.7 millions; Jain, 1 million; Parsee, 109,000.

It is between the first two groups, because of their preponderant sizes and their inherent philosophical differences, that the greatest breach occurs. Britain came into the picture with the disintegration of the Mogul empire, and it views its long history

there as a constant effort to give unity and security to this huge divided land.

It would be grossly misleading to leave the impression that India is only a land of villages—despite the fact that 89 percent of the population does so live. For India



F. E. James

has her cities, with their great bazaars, modern industrialization, and incomparable temples, tombs, and mosques. Indeed, it has 38 cities with populations which number more than 100,000.

It was to the larger centers that Rotary first went in India. Calcutta had a Rotary Club as early as 1919. Then another new Club was born way up in the Punjab, at Lahore (see page 26). Then followed Bombay, Madras, and Amritsar—and so on until, today, the Rotary Clubs of India number 30. With the four Rotary Clubs of Burma and the five of Ceylon, they comprise two Rotary Districts, 88 and 89. Both report recent successful District Conferences, at Agra and Bombay, respectively, though bombs were bursting in Burma. At Bombay is the Middle Asia Office of Rotary's Secretariat. Assistant Secretary Herbert W. Bryant is in charge.

The Rotary Clubs of India—oases where many creeds and races can mingle in amity—have given Rotary many a leader. Sir Frederick E. James, of Madras, for example—who was a Director of Rotary International in 1933-34.

All could not be shown on the map, but here are the cities of India which have Rotary Clubs:

Agra, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Asansol, Bangalore, Baroda, Belgaum, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dacca, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Hubli-Dharwar, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Madura, The Nilgiris, Okha, Poona, Rajkot, Salem, Sholapur, and Surat. In Ceylon there are Rotary Clubs in Colombo, Galle, Jaffna, Kandy, and Negombo. In Burma there are Clubs in Henzada, Mandalay, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo.

Map by Ben Albert Benson





Photos: (below) Rotarian S. Jepson; (right) British Combine

DANCERS. In this land of many races the tribe is an isle of tall, fairer-skinned men.

BELOW: The Taj Mahal, at Agra. It was built (1632-50) by Shah Jehan as a tomb for his wife.

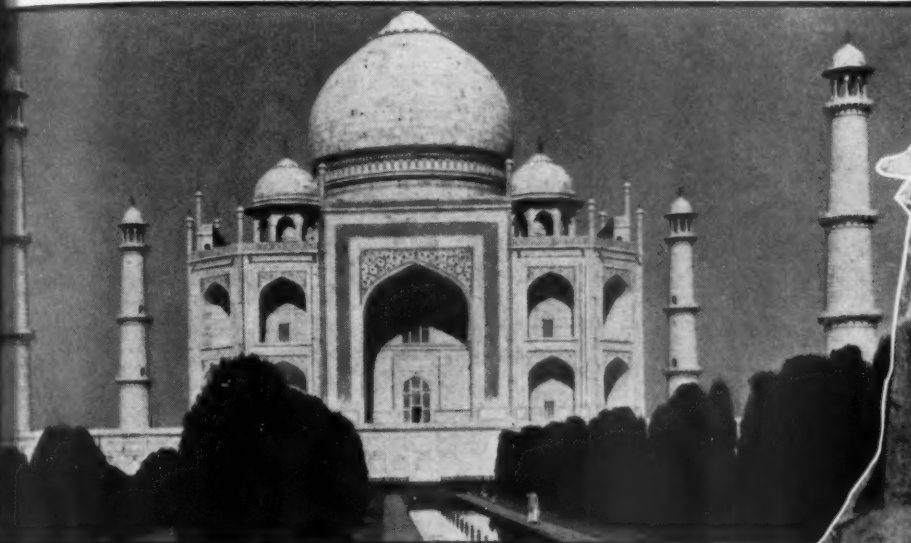


Photo: Hente

LOW: A Sikh and a Hindu assemble an airplane motor. Among the eight leading industrial nations, with perhaps the world's largest iron deposits, India is producing 50 types of war vehicles, floods of small arms.

RIGHT: Not just an elephant and howdah! This one is bearing the Granth, sacred book of the Sikhs.



(above and right) International News



CAUGHT IN the cross currents of race, religion, and politics, Indian cities suffer many a civil disturbance. This view of Calcutta shows a street strewn with carts smashed in a riot.

Lahore Ad

*A dramatic story of Comm in
J. G. Bhandari, Past Pre Lah*



Photo: © The News & Journalistic Photo Distributors
MEN OF AMAR SIDHU, the Indian village adopted by the Rotary Club of Lahore, gather around the author to discuss the road they are building to the Gurudwara, the Sikh temple.

Eighty-nine percent of India's 389 million people are said to live in villages (see page 24). In them abysmal conditions often prevail. What happens when the villagers catch the spirit of self-improvement—from a Rotary Club—is told in this article.—Eds.

A REJUVENATION of Amar Sidhu has taken place since the Rotary Club of Lahore adopted the village as its own and took it under its care. The success of the effort shows what Rotarians can achieve in rural uplift.

Though situated only four miles from Lahore, which is the capital of the Province of Punjab, Amar Sidhu had, like any other humble village, remained shrouded in darkness and ignorance. Quarrelsomeness and litigation were more common here than in neighboring villages. Some of the inhabitants had received the special attention of the police.

It was in 1940, when I was President of the Rotary Club of Lahore, that it struck Rotarian Henry William Hogg, a Boy Scout executive, and myself that the Club might undertake rural-uplift work. With this object in view we persuaded the Club to take Amar Sidhu under its care. For this purpose, a new subcommittee known as the Rural-Urban Acquaintance Promotion Committee was formed. It was to study needs, to consider steps to remedy the deplorable state of affairs.

The Committee set to work with right earnestness. Rotarian Hogg's intimate knowledge of the conditions of the village—his own abode being but two miles away—was indeed a great asset to the Club in its new venture. But the need of a whole-time man was soon felt. Thus we engaged Mr. Walter S. Khan as a liaison officer between Rotary and the village. His was a happy selection. He took up his residence in the village and started his work.

Such problems as these, he tackled in turn: adult illiteracy; school attendance of boys and girls of school-going age; improvements in sanitation; fostering of cottage industries; introducing improved seed and improved agricultural implements.

It will be sometime yet before the Club is able to say that these difficult problems, which have so far baffled the efforts of the people and the Government in other Provinces, have been solved successfully at Amar Sidhu. All that I propose to do is to give a birdseye view of our activities and some of the features which distinguish our methods.

One peculiar feature of our plan is that nothing is thrust upon the villagers. It is left to them to accept a reform, and only after they have been convinced of the utility of it. They now realize the true significance of the movement and treat it as their own.

Through adult literacy classes both for men and women, a fairly large number of the villagers who otherwise would never have thought of becoming literate are now able to read and write. Men of all communities—Hindus, Sikhs, Moslems, and Christians alike—sit together and take their lectures.

It was found that many children of school-going age were not attending the school. The villagers have themselves started a door-to-door campaign and are persuading the parents to send them.

The library, opened at Amar Sidhu during Rotary Observance Week, continues to do useful work and is highly appreciated. It is located in the historic Gurudwara, a place of worship for the Sikhs, but men of all communities come to the library daily. Most of the illiterate inhabitants squat on the ground and listen attentively to war news and extracts from books read to them by their more fortunate brethren. Two daily papers are supplied by the Rotary Club.

Another achievement of the villagers, after the Rotary touch, is the realignment of the main road, raising its level. The scheme was drawn up by two Rotary engineers, Rotarians S. R. Mehra and Brij Mohan Lal.

THE Director of Industries co-operated with the Club in starting two new cottage industries in Amar Sidhu—soap making and rope making—but the enthusiasm created through the agency of the Government soon died. We are looking into the causes of failure, and hope to revive these industries or start others.

The Club has been considering the problem of recreation. Overworked villagers require some sort of recreation which will help relieve the monotony of their daily routine. The villagers are now pressing the Rotary Club for a playground. What is still more interesting is the demand for a

Adia Village

of Commerce in India—related by
 Last President of Lahore Rotary Club.

radio set by the villagers. I have, however, explained to them that their chances of getting a radio set this year are remote unless they make a contribution.

The villagers have themselves begun to feel new life and light in Amar Sidhu. To create that spirit of self-reliance sadly lacking in the villagers, the Rotary Club has persuaded them to form a local committee to discuss their difficulties and to manage their own affairs under the guidance of the Rural-Urban Acquaintance Promotion Committee. One of the proposals of the villagers' committee was to revive the moribund coöperative society in the village; another, to have the main road of the village repaired and a new road further improved. The local committee promised all possible help. The demand for an improved breed of poultry is another interesting item. All this shows signs of a new life, a go-ahead spirit, and a keen desire to improve their condition. With careful planning the Club has been able to do a lot at a very small cost—Rs.600/-. [about \$200] approximately during the first year.

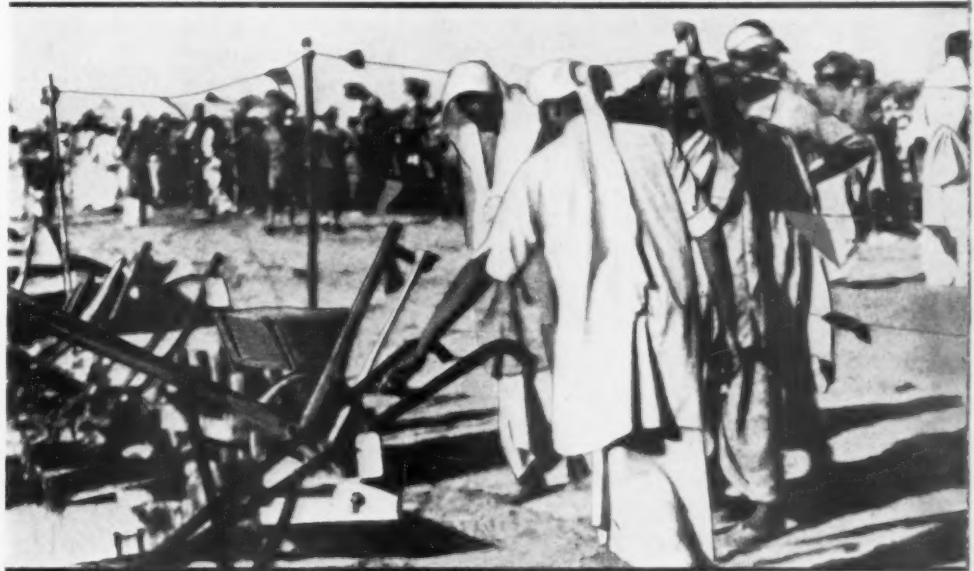
In this work the Club has had the wholehearted coöperation and unstinted help of the beneficent departments of the Punjab Government. Thanks for their efforts are due also to many of my fellow Rotarians and to Rotarian Indar Singh, President of our Club, for providing funds for our work at Amar Sidhu.

With great regret we had to part with Warden Kahn, now an A.R.P. officer, but if continued on present lines, we think there is no danger of the movement's collapse after our outside agency is withdrawn.

Three other Rotary Clubs in India—Poona, Dehra Dun, and Hubli-Dharwar—have now also adopted villages. Thus it appears that the Rotary Club of Lahore has explored a fruitful field of Rotary service in India.



NEATH THE SIGN of the Rotary wheel, soap makers and oil refiners of Amar Sidhu ply their newly stimulated trades. Cottage industry, agriculture, literacy, health—almost every aspect of life in this village once "shrouded in darkness" has improved under the Rotary Club's solicitous care.



LEARNING better farming methods, villagers show intense interest in agricultural exhibits at the Mela, a fair sponsored by Lahore Rotarians during Rotary Observance Week. . . . Below: A health officer examines a group of children. Government officers coöperate fully in the Rotary plan.



Inter-American Unity IS POSSIBLE

By **Ricardo J. Alfaro**
Former President of Panama

THE PROBLEM of the unity of the Americas is as old as the American nationalities themselves. It may be said that it is older, for that problem was discussed even before the republics of the New World were born to international life.

The men who struggled for the independence of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of America thought of hemispheric unity at the same time they thought of political freedom. Francisco de Miranda dreamed of a great confederacy extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to Cape Horn, with its capital on the Isthmus of Panama. Simon Bolivar, when an exile in Jamaica in 1815, spoke of "forming the New World into one great nation with but a single link binding the component parts to each other and to the whole." And, like Miranda, he also thought of Panama as the capital of that mighty political creation. "How beautiful it would be," he said, "if the Isthmus of Panama should come to be to us what the Isthmus of Corinth was to the Greeks!"

The Chilean hero O'Higgins advocated "forming on the American continent a Grand Confederation capable of irrevocably sustaining its civil and political liberties." The Uruguayan Artigas, anticipating by more than a century the Buenos Aires Declaration of Inter-American Solidarity, proclaimed the policy that Uruguay would consider as an enemy of her

own all enemies of any of the States of America. And the Ecuadorian martyr Espejo conceived the revolution of the Spanish colonies as a continental, rather than as a national, enterprise.

That same spirit is noticeable in the epic deeds of the Southern liberators. The Argentine San Martín, after freeing his own country, crosses the Andes, consolidates the independence of Chile, and successfully invades Peru. Alexandre Pétion, the noble Haitian ruler, gives Bolivar decisive help in his war against the Spaniards. The campaigns of Bolivar are not confined to his native country. He fights in Venezuela, in New Granada, in Ecuador, in Peru. He constitutes the Republic of Colombia with the territory of the first three of those nations, and creates the Republic of Bolivia on the lands formerly known as Alto Peru. Later on Bolivar gives serious consideration to a plan for the liberation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The battlefields were the birthplace of solidarity in Spanish America.

The independence of the Southern colonies evoked in the United States all the sympathy that could be expected in those days in which lack of communications and the consequent isolation of the different peoples restricted international thought and action virtually to the circle of the statesmen. Hence, the utterances of statesmen must be considered as faithfully representing the contemporary national sentiment.

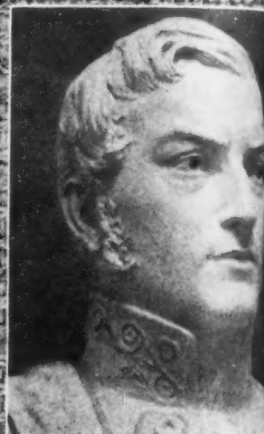
In 1817 President Monroe, in a message to Congress, notwithstanding the policy of neutrality pursued by the Government, stated:

It was anticipated at an early stage that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that the citizens of the United States should sympathize in the events which affected their neighbors.

● **Editors' Note:** Last month Edward Tomlinson discussed what he called "economic highways" to inter-American unity. Dr. Alfaro's article, stressing political and idealistic ties, is No. 10 in the "A World to LIVE In" series. This, as all regular readers know, looks ahead to the post-war adjustments essential to an enduring world order.



Simon Bolivar (1783-1830)—Libertador of six Latin American countries. An early dreamer of continental union, he called the first Congress of American nations, 1826.



José de San Martín (1778-1850)—Argentine hero. A soldier and statesman of vision, he went on, after freeing his own land, to help liberate Peru and Chile also.

Ten lofty figures in can

Six years earlier President Madison, referring to the events developing in the struggling colonies of the South, had declared:

An enlarged philanthropy and enlightened forecast concur in urging on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in the destinies, to cherish reciprocal sentiments of goodwill, to regard the progress of events, and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

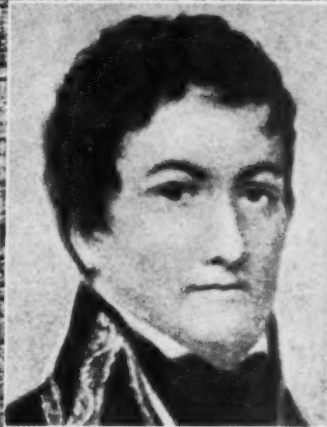
Other men in American public life evinced on different occasions their interest in the fate of the



1830-1830—
Latin
Anarchy
Congress
1826



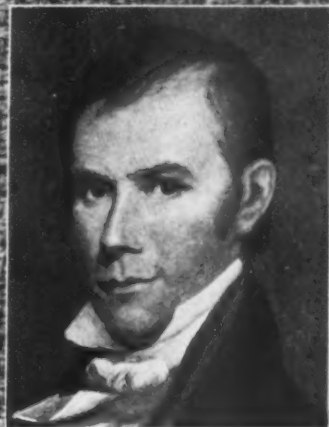
Bernardo O'Higgins (1776-1842)—Chile's soldier-hero and head of its first permanent national government. He advocated a "Grand Confederation" in America.



Francisco de Miranda (1754-1816), Caracas-born soldier and adventurer and precursor of Bolívar, saw a great confederacy reaching from the Mississippi to Cape Horn.



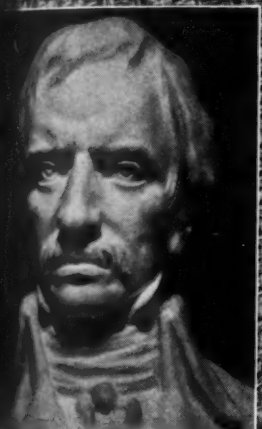
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)—great democrat and third President of the United States. He held the tenet "America for Americans" later proclaimed by Monroe.



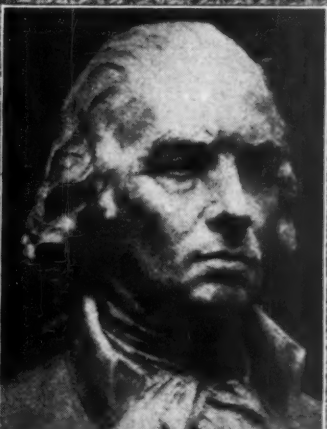
Henry Clay (1777-1852)—most ardent friend of the new Spanish-American nations had in North America. He urged their recognition, and an American alliance.



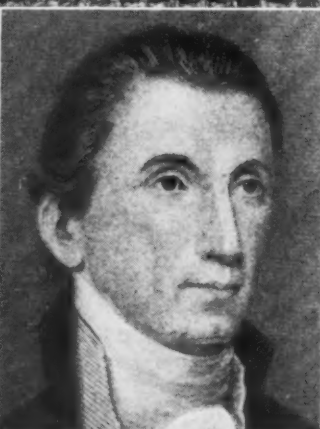
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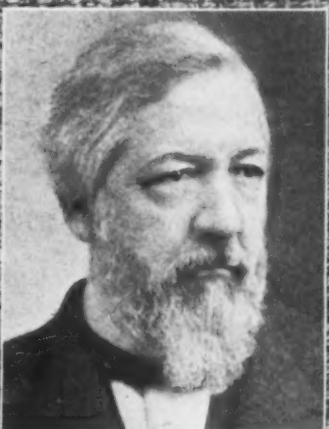
Eusebio Espejo (1747-1795), a martyred protagonist of Ecuador's freedom, who saw the revolt of the Spanish colonies as a continental, not merely national, enterprise.



James Madison (1751-1836)—fourth President of the United States. In 1811 he cited the need for mutual "deep interest" and goodwill among the lands of the Americas.



James Monroe (1758-1831). His famed doctrine, stated in a message to Congress in 1823, is a cornerstone of Pan-Americanism. He was fifth President of the U.S.A.



James G. Blaine (1830-1893)—twice Secretary of State of the United States. The all-American conference he convoked in 1889 helped cement American goodwill.

es in can coöperation. . . . Hemispheric unity is being builded on foundations these men laid.

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ntioned Jefferson, Adams, Rob
Smith, Poinsett, Wilkinson.
Henry Clay was the outstand
figure of continental solidarity
those days.
ay was the first North Amer
statesman to envisage the
potentialities of close inter
se between the United States
the Southern countries. His
the idea of a great system,
American system," which

would constitute "the rallying point of
human wisdom against all the des
potism of the Old World." It was he
who championed the cause of the
Spanish colonies in the Congress and
fought for their recognition until he
obtained it in 1820. His was the task
of overcoming the ignorance, the nar
row-mindedness, the prejudice, pre
vailing in those days. The following
excerpt from one of his speeches ad
vocating recognition is a splendid in
stance of his eloquence and his vision:
In the establishment of the independence
of Spanish America the United States has

the deepest interest. I have no hesitation
in asserting my firm belief that there is no
question in the foreign policy of this coun
try which has ever arisen or can arise, in
the decision of which we have so much at
stake. This interest affects our politics,
our commerce, our navigation. These
Spanish-American Governments, once inde
pendent, will be animated by an American
feeling and guided by an American policy.
Of us they constantly speak as brothers,
having a similar origin. They adopt our
principles, copy our institutions, and often
employ the very language and sentiments
of our revolutionary papers.
Thus we can see how the struggle
for independence, the common ideal
of political freedom, was the original

impulse that started the movement of *rapprochement* between the Spanish republics and the United States.

That impulse was manifest in two events which emphasized the common will of the nations of the New World to be politically free—namely, the message of President Monroe to Congress on December 2, 1823, and the Congress assembled by Bolivar in Panama on June 22, 1826. These two momentous events are recognized as cornerstones in the structure of Pan-Americanism. Both were the reply of a liberal America to the designs of a despotic Europe. Both were inspired by the supreme aspiration to maintain the integrity and the freedom of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

By his celebrated message to Congress, James Monroe warned the absolute monarchs of Europe that the American Continent was closed forever to any further colonization, and that any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their domination to America would be regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Perhaps no issue of international policies has been the subject of so much controversy as the Monroe Doctrine. Mountains of paper, rivers of ink, have been used in discussing its history, its significance, its effects, its faults, its merits. Doubtless, there is a great deal to be said against the manner in which the famous pronouncement has been misinterpreted, distorted, adulterated, and misapplied. Doubtless many sins have been committed in the name of the Monroe Doctrine. I am reminded of the famous apostrophe of Madame Roland before the scaffold: "Oh Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

Certainly, we would not indict or abhor Liberty on account of those crimes. In the same way we should not blame the Monroe Doctrine for sins committed in its name. Whatever errors of commission or omission may have been made in its interpretation or application, and granting that the action of the United States in 1823 was primarily inspired by self-interest, the fact remains that the doctrine, as enunciated, was

meant to preserve the independence of the Latin-American nations and that, on the whole, it has been a potent factor in the preservation of that independence. Only God knows what would have happened in the Americas if there had been no Monroe Doctrine. Perhaps the best comment upon the significance of the Monrovia warning was the one by a contemporaneous diplomat, Count Menou, chargé d'affaires of France in Washington. On being apprised of the message, he exclaimed: "Bolivar has attained his purpose. Republican America is united in front of monarchical Europe!"

It was also the primary purpose of preserving the liberties conquered by the new-born republics that prompted Bolivar to convene the memorable Congress that met in the city of Panama on June 22, 1826. This was the first inter-American conference. Four States only were represented in the Congress: Colombia, Mexico, Central America, and Peru. But it must be borne in mind that those four States comprised the territory of

MEET—

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro—distinguished Panamanian diplomat and statesman. Educated in Panama and Colombia, he became assistant secretary of foreign affairs of Panama in 1905. After a quarter century of varied official service to the Republic, he became President of Panama in 1931. From 1933 to 1936 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, from 1929-41. Dr. Alfaro cherishes his many associations with members of the Rotary Club of Panama City, Panama. He is currently lecturing and writing in the United States, and has his residence in Washington, D. C.



11 of the present republics, as Colombia was then formed by Venezuela, New Granada, Panama, and Ecuador, and the Central-American Republic by Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The United States, after a great deal of debate in Congress, finally accepted the invitation to attend the conference, but unfortunately the decision was late. Of the plenipo-

tentiaries appointed by the United States, one died on the way, the other arrived in Panama when the meeting was over.

Bolivar aimed at the unification of the continent by means of a league or association of the American Republics, under the supreme authority of an assembly of plenipotentiaries vested with judicial and political powers, and whose principal functions were the maintenance of peace and the administration of international justice. In fact, all the fundamental principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations can be found in the Panama Treaty of 1826. The great Bolivarian project failed. It was too far advanced for its time. The Panama compacts were never ratified. However, from the seed sown at the Isthmus sprang the magnificent tree which is Pan-Americanism today.

The sentiment for hemispheric unity suffered a setback after the Congress of Panama. The efforts of Mexico between 1831 and 1840 for the holding of a second American Congress were unsuccessful. In the subsequent years, the Mexican-American war, the territorial expansion of the United States, the arrogant, boisterous talk about "manifest destiny," the filibustering expeditions of William Walker in Central America, disseminated alarm and distrust of the United States among the Spanish republics.

Hemispheric solidarity, such as had been envisaged by the genius of Bolivar and Clay, revived as an ideal and a possibility in 1889, when James G. Blaine succeeded for the first time in his efforts to assemble an all-American conference. The Washington Conference of 1889 was the starting point of our present system of continental relationships. Again unity asserted itself. The immediate purposes of the States were different from those that animated them at the beginning of the century, but the fundamental idea of achieving the destinies of the continent through unity and coöperation was the same. The Monroe Doctrine and the Congress of Panama were prompted by the paramount necessity of consolidating independence. Now that independence was [Continued on page 55]

Uncle Sam's

Finishing School

By

Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde

Former United States Minister to Denmark

ALDERSON, West Virginia, must lie about halfway between Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio, for the eastbound and westbound trains pass each other there every evening.

Passengers looking up from their dining-car menu can take in the town in one comprehensive glance. An old stone bridge over the Greenbrier River. . . . A row of stores facing the tracks. . . . Opposite them a galleried frame hotel. . . . Tree-shaded streets, churches, and schools. . . . Vacant lots planted with corn. . . . Plenty of flowers around the homes. . . . And all about, the hills—fold upon fold of them.

Sacrifice the final crumbs of your dinner, Mr. American Taxpayer, and drop off the train here, for tucked away in the heights above Alderson, only a mile away by good cement road, is an institution for which you are paying. No matter where your home, you pay, for this is a Federal institution that claims a thin slice of your national tax dollar.

Should you feel disgruntled at missing the last bite of pie and ask, "What is this Federal institution you have interrupted my journey to see?" the answer is, "The feminine counterpart of Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons—technically, the Federal Reformatory for Women."

The road winds up a hill and onto a campus surrounded by red-brick Georgian houses, busy with the stir of college commencement-time. Higher still, beyond a gardened slope, lies a second campus. Pennants of bright silk and "welcome" banners flutter overhead.



CLEAN-UP DAY on some college campus? Not quite. These girls are a few of the 500 inmates of the Federal Reformatory for Women, at Alderson, W. Va.—a progressive institution which is just as effective as it is cheerful. . . . The scene below shows a street dance during the annual fair.



Amid bunting-trimmed booths, girls in tailored gingham are serving tea to guests. Piles of pumpkins, squash, red apples, contribute a harvest-festival air.

"Ah, homecoming! What college is this?" asks the visitor.

"This is the Federal prison, Mr. Taxpayer, in the midst of its annual fair."

"But—but—these girls?"

"Uncle Sam's wards, every one, none with less than a year and a day to serve and a few in 'for life.'"

"But the walls—and the guards! Where are they? A prison should be a place to punish! And the waste of my money for these—"

"The only wall is the waist-high wire fence that marks the institution's 507 acres. You spend no

more per capita than you would for walled cell blocks. And punishment overlooks one fine point: that the prisoner comes out again—the kind of man or woman you have made in the institution! But, Mr. Taxpayer, let's not discuss penology until you have talked to the warden herself."

"Herself?" the visitor queries. "A woman the warden of a Federal prison?"

Yes, Mr. T.—and of the biggest prison for women in the world. She is Miss Helen Hironimus, who recently succeeded Dr. Mary B. Harris, who guided the planning of the institution. Gracious, college-bred women, these.

If this is "Uncle Sam's finishing school," as it has been called, the staff bears out the illusion:



WORK IN THE power sewing shops—which turn out, among other things, parachutes for the U. S. Weather Bureau—pays a small wage. Inmates with dependents are given preference.

Seven members represent the academic branch, one conducts the commercial school, one the music courses, and one directs school activities and the library. The "girls" (at Alderson, all inmates are known as "girls," be they any age from 18 to 80—the average is 35) make such use of supervised reading that a bindery is necessary to keep the books from being entirely worn away.

In household-arts classes every scrap of material is used for home beautification. The girls learn to make painted boxes from coffee cans; upholstered dressing-table stools from sugar barrels. Furniture is recovered and repainted. Cooking, table-service, laundry, and dressmaking classes teach skills which will mean better homes and better jobs. Dresses and hats are made from material from a Western prison. At discharge time a going-away dress and \$10 represent Uncle Sam's good wishes for his wards.

"But surely there are warders?" says Mr. Taxpayer.

Yes, about 50. They are the custodial officers who live in each of the dormitory cottages, but they are more like house mothers. There is a woman in charge of the crops and the barns. In addition, 26 clerks keep the records and accounts. Alderson is almost, but not quite, an Adamless Eden, for 28 men act as guards, mechanics, and heavy farm workers.

"Just what happens when a prisoner first arrives here?" asks Mr. Taxpayer.

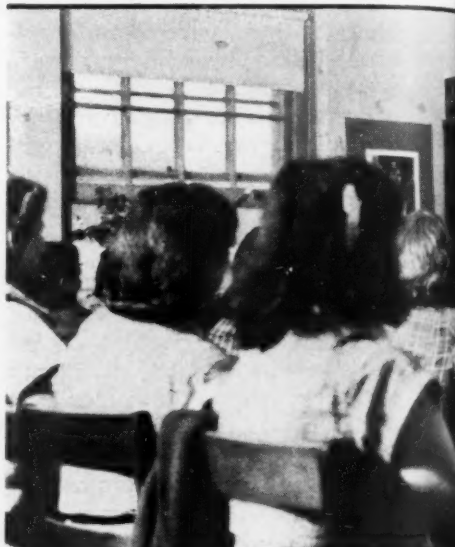
She gets the keynote of her new experience in a booklet, *Greetings to a Newcomer*. It contains paragraphs on "Quarantine"—the two-week medical isolation to prevent spread of communicable diseases; "Work Assignments," explaining the basis for these, for everyone works and not all may like their first tasks; "Classes and School," explaining the courses offered, such as English, arithmetic, penmanship, office skills, home-making arts, beauty culture, and cultural subjects.

"Classification" tells of the quarterly check-up by the classification committee, which deals with each girl as a human problem, and which endeavors to plan ahead with the inmate for three months in advance. The "Cottage Life" is explained—how, after quarantine, the girl goes into a cottage, headed by a warder, and administered by a coöperative club composed of the inmates.

If the newcomer needs medical care, it is given before she is released from quarantine. In the case of drug addicts, the tapering-off process is not used—the drug is withdrawn completely. The addict has a few days of intense discomfort, but during the hours of nausea and delirium the newcomer's constant attendant is an inmate who has herself taken the cure successfully. This proves to the sufferer that the withdrawal of the drug does not mean collapse, but a chance for complete recovery. And there has never been known one instance of drugs

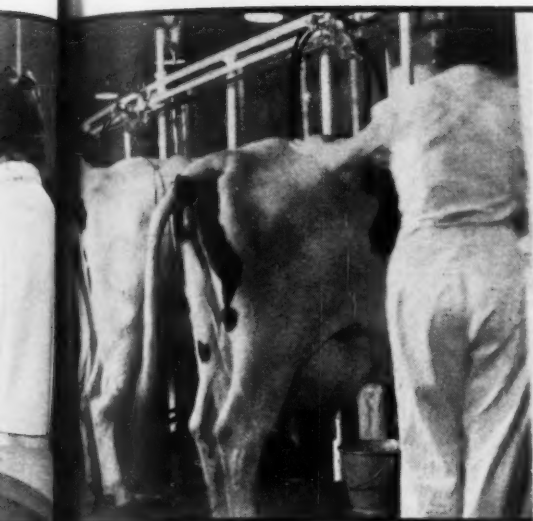


THE BUTCHER shop, where an inmate prepares the home-grown hogs for the institution's tables.



CLASSES, such as the one above, cover a wide range of cultural and vocational subjects. The teachers are college-bred women chosen for their understanding

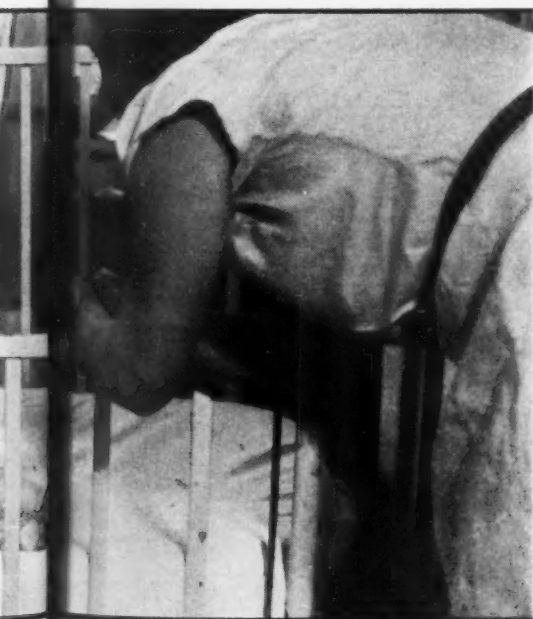




THE COW BARNS pay, but are not run for their economic value. What they can teach is more vital.



CHILDREN born after arrival are permitted to stay for a while and cribs are tucked into the bedrooms. Babies become the special pride of the whole cottage!



NO WALLS obscure the mountain scenery of the West Virginia hills as these girls, shaded by ample hats, work in the vegetable garden. It keeps the larder filled with healthful food.

smuggled illicitly to the inmates!

If a newcomer needs special care, she may be assigned to outdoor work on the farm, which has a definite therapeutic value. Women with dependents are given preference in the power sewing room, for a small wage is paid there.

Last year the girls used their free time and the scraps from the cutting room to make 1,723 little garments and toys for the Red Cross. It is a maiming thing to take away the individual's power to give. The girls have not been deprived of it. They made this gift to the Red Cross, they give toys to groups of underprivileged children, and when, a few years ago, droughts caused hardships in West Virginia and a relief fund was organized to carry food to the sufferers, the 500 girls at Alderson went to their warden and asked to be allowed to help. They offered to go without dinner one day each week and give to relief the food they would have eaten.

"Are there no 'trusties' here, appointed by the officials?" queries Mr. Taxpayer.

After three months in the institution, a girl becomes eligible for election to the house committee, which bears the responsibility for cottage discipline and conduct. Thus a cottage committeewoman is, roughly, the same as a trusty.

"How much of a girl's life is lived in the cottage?" asks Mr. Taxpayer.

A girl has her own room, with bed, bureau, and chair, and can decorate it according to her fancy

and the materials to hand. Meals are prepared and served in the cottage at small round tables seating four girls, one of whom is always hostess. Cottage members do the cooking and serving. The dining-room and the living-room, with a fireplace and piano, are the centers of home life.

Sometimes the home atmosphere is made more authentic by a baby. A child may be born after incarceration. A crib is tucked into the mother's room when she comes back from the hospital, and time is allowed in her daily program for maternal duties. If her sentence is a long one, the time comes when the child must be sent away to her family or an institution.

"What happens when rules are broken?" insists Mr. Taxpayer.

There is a chance to clear up misunderstandings and make adjustments. If this fails, there is "seclusion" in one of the two barred cottages. It would be too much to expect 30 women selected at random to live in unbroken peace and harmony, even without the strain of restricted liberty. Explosions sometimes happen for seemingly trivial reasons. Two colored girls were found fighting with fine frenzy and a broken wash pitcher.

"She called me a name nobody can call me," sobbed one, rubbing her bruises.

"What name did she call you?" asked the warden, seeking the whole dreadful truth.

"She called me a hippo-mo-pota-



DR. MARY B. HARRIS (left), the first warden, who planned the "Alderson system"; the present warden, Helen Hironimus, formerly Dr. Harris' deputy; and (right) Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, the author, former U. S. Minister to Denmark, member of the advisory board.

mus!" she replied, as with complete justification.

At first, girls in seclusion boast that it's "good food and no work." But the sight of the busy campus and the baseball games in recreation hours has the desired effect in a few days or weeks. They penitently beg to be allowed to go back to work. After all, any penal institution is in itself a form of "seclusion."

"Then, too," observes Mr. Taxpayer, thoughtfully, "the loss of identity—a number for a name—is hard."

But at Alderson there are no numbers. A girl is "Ella" or "Mary" or "Jane"—and every three months she becomes an individual when she appears before the classification committee. Here Ella or Mary or Jane meets at a conference table with the warden, the physician, the psychiatrist, the supervisor of her work, and the warder or house mother of her cottage.

Before her entrance the girl's record is reviewed. How about health? The physician reports on this. Next the psychiatrist reports. Perhaps there is greater coöperation evinced—or perhaps there is a tendency toward brooding which should be checked. The suggested courses that would help this may interfere with the work she should be doing. Perhaps the courses the girl wants are too advanced for her. The work supervisor enters the discussion. Finally, the house mother reports. Does the girl fit into the cottage life without undue friction? Are her companionships wholesome?

It is interesting that the last report is almost always favorable. "Ella—or Mary or Jane—is a really good cottage member. She is taking increasing interest in group activities."

Then Ella—or Mary or Jane—comes in and takes her place at the conference table.

"Mrs. Blank tells us you are a great help to her in the cottage," may be the warden's opening: there is always something in the record to praise. The girl relaxes. As an individual, she discusses matters with the group. Perhaps she has children and needs the money from a place in the power sewing room. Perhaps she is discouraged with her progress in her chosen class and is willing to listen to suggestions. Her problems are the group's concern.

"That probably works out well enough with the better types," concedes Mr. Taxpayer, "but what of the hardened offender?"

The warden insists that Alderson is not an institution for bad women, but for women who wish to make good. This thought seems to work its way into the consciousness of even the habitual offender with a long list of previous convictions.

"What about escapes?" asks Mr. Taxpayer. "Surely you cannot avoid them with all outdoors beckoning?"

Not entirely. About two girls a year attempt to escape, which is rather less than prison average. Usually the girl is brought back within a few hours. All have been recovered eventually—a better record than can be shown by grim

Alcatraz on its solitary, guarded isle!

The penalty for attempted escape is loss of "good time"—the slight reduction in sentence to be served—loss of parole privileges, and an additional sentence, usually of a year and a day.

"What happens when a 'graduate' of Alderson returns to society?" demands Mr. Taxpayer. "Does the institution find her a job and keep a record of her success or failure?"

It is not possible to do this completely. There is no organized follow-up service, but almost every girl who "goes out" keeps in touch with someone on the staff and reports her progress. The matter of parole violation is, however, a straw in the wind. The average of violations in penal institutions runs as high as 40 percent. Alderson's average has reached a new low of between 2 and 3 percent!

Uncle Sam sends his wards, when they have completed their sentences, back to the place whence they came. The staff at Alderson tries to make sure that every girl has a constructive plan and, if possible, a job when she leaves, usually for the place from which she was committed. The great majority of Alderson graduates do not come into the courts again. But, like college graduates, they do make trips back for visits.

"Why doesn't the public at large know more about this institution?" demands Mr. Taxpayer.

It is riots and prison breaks that make news. Failures and mistakes make the headlines, but not the orderly processes of character building.

During the early months of the institution, one of the inmates told Dr. Harris that the plan was doomed because of the warped human material with which it dealt. Dr. Harris explained that if Alderson failed, women prisoners in future years would suffer.

A little later Dr. Harris overheard this girl, herself a forger, saying to her fellows, "We cannot allow this to fail! If we can help to make it succeed, we will have done a service for all women prisoners in the future!"

And Dr. Harris, hearing the girls pledge their coöperation, knew that the Alderson system could not fail.



Billy Phelps Speaking

ON TUESDAY of Holy Week for a number of years the Rotary Club of New Haven, Connecticut, has been kind enough to reverse the daily procedure; instead of having the luncheon first and the speech afterward, the members have come at a quarter past 12 to Trinity Church, and there I have made a religious address, after which we go to the hotel and eat. We did this again this year, and I received one of the most delightful surprises of my life. Our original and witty member George T. Bassett rose and, after making a speech on my having completed a lustrum of book comment for *THE ROTARIAN*, gave me a beautiful and most desirable gift, signed by Editor Leland D. Case and the entire staff of *THE ROTARIAN*. This was a collection of a number of my own articles in this column for the last five years, together with printed comments from many sources. I was so astonished and flabbergasted that I could hardly say a word, but I do appreciate this gift more than I can say and shall open the book often and reread it with pleasure.

From March 16 to 20 I was at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, where I delivered six lectures on the revelation of religion in literature and art. No man could possibly ask for a better audience. In this famous seminary there are 500 young men preparing for the ministry, and the members of the faculty have a high and well-deserved reputation for scholarship and for skill and tact in teaching. I never enjoyed a series of addresses more, and meeting the young men and the professors and their families was a memorable experience. Religion and the spiritual life are needed in the midst of war. All the bombs and tanks and planes in the world can't drown the still, small voice that comes to us out of the past and is forever true.

To those interested in the theater, which ought to mean nearly everybody, I recommend a new book called *The Actor's Art and Job*, by Harry Irvine. It has forewords by Dorothy Stickney and Howard Lindsay, the latter being the famous producer and actor in *Life with Father*, and the book is prefaced and prompted by Alice White. Harry

Irvine is at present playing the part of King Duncan in the Maurice Evans production of *Macbeth*, which had an enormous success in New York last Winter and is now packing the theaters on the road. This book is practical, with chapters like these: "What Must You Have to Be an Actor?," "Your Personality," "How Can You Achieve Growth?," "How to Get a Job," "How to Be a Director," "A Note on Make-up." It is also filled with anecdotes and incidents in the theater. The author has played many parts in Great Britain and in America, and everything he says is interesting and to the point.

Along with this has just appeared an admirable anthology edited by Bennett A. Cerf and Van H. Cartmell, called *Sixteen Famous American Plays*. It has an introduction by the distinguished drama critic of the *New York Times*, Brooks Atkinson. Here are the plays included: *They Knew What They Wanted*—Sidney Howard; *The Front Page*—Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur; *The Green Pastures*—Marc Connelly; *Biography*—S. N. Behrman; *Ah, Wilderness!*—Eugene O'Neill; *The Petrified Forest*—Robert Sherwood; *Waiting for Lefty*—Clifford Odets; *Dead End*—Sidney Kingsley; *Boy Meets Girl*—Bella and Samuel Spewack; *The Women*—Clare Boothe; *Having Wonderful Time*—Arthur Kober; *Our Town*—Thornton Wilder; *The Little Foxes*—Lillian Hellman; *The Man Who Came to Dinner*—Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman; *The Time of Your Life*—William Saroyan; *Life with Father*—Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse.

Each play is published complete. A

book like this is more important in the U.S.A. than in any other country because in the United States the theater is confined almost entirely to New York City. Hence, unless one can get to New York, one can't see new plays or one must wait a year or two before a road company sets out. Under the lamp light is the only way the modern American at a distance from New York can become acquainted with what is going on in the theater. This book, then, is not only admirable for reading, but also will be an invaluable help to those who teach drama courses. There is no other form of art that has made more rapid progress in the 20th Century than the theater.

I am one of the greatest living non-mathematical astronomers. I studied mathematics for 18 consecutive years and got nothing after long division. But I have always been profoundly interested in *astronomy*, and at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, I associate with the astronomers. When I was a boy, my interest was permanently aroused by a book called *Popular Astronomy*, written by Simon Newcomb, who has been admitted to the Hall of Fame. Talking with the head of the Yale University Observatory, Professor Dirk Brouwer, he asked me if I had ever heard of a novel written by the great man. I told him I had not the remotest idea he had ever written a novel, but I immediately went to the Yale Library and drew out *His Wisdom the Defender, A Story*, by Simon Newcomb [Continued on page 53]

Photo: Harvey & Lewis



HERE IS "Billy" at the New Haven Rotary meeting described in the first column. "I was," he writes, "absolutely flabbergasted, stunned, smashed, and dazed with surprise and delight."

SWEET-POTATO slips are raised with tender care to insure strong plants—which are then transplanted to the fields, being dropped in place by



AERICAN sharecroppers and sweet potatoes have never been utter strangers, but the Southern tenant farmer today, thanks to a quiet-voiced scientist, is looking upon this humble tuber with new respect and a growing hope that it may lead him out of the economic doldrums which have been his historic lot. For the sweet potato has not only become a raw material for the hungry maw of industry—a source of valuable starch which will compete for America's 40-million-dollar annual starch bill—but the basis of a remarkable new livestock feed which holds promise of revolutionizing cattle production throughout the South.

Below the Mason-Dixon line the largest vegetable crop—75 million dollars' worth a year—is the sweet potato. Yet it was not particularly profitable. As much as 30 percent of the crop was left to rot in the fields each year because markets demanded that these sweet potatoes be of uniform size; the public would not buy oversize tubers even at give-away prices.

Back in 1930 a group of United States Department of Agriculture scientists, led by a shrewd, stocky little man named Howard S. Paine, decided to do

something about that painful loss. As the result of their efforts, the sweet potato, which will thrive anywhere in the South, has become an important source of starch, vitamin concentrates, and, of major importance, livestock feed. Because corn provides scant yields below the Mason-Dixon line, every year the South must buy some 145 million dollars' worth of mixed feeds. Paine's chemists have found that an acre of dehydrated sweet potatoes has even more carbohydrate value than an acre of the best corn; this tremendous feed expenditure can now be largely eliminated by the use of dried sweet potatoes direct from the field and the by-product pulp from starch factories. All of which spells more livestock, greater diversification, a break in the stranglehold of cotton. From a truck and vegetable garden specialty, the sweet potato is emerging as a mass-production crop.

Here is a development of profound significance. With the Japanese blockading the Far East, source of the bulk of the United States special purpose root starch, sweet-potato starch is not only proving an invaluable aid to many industries which would otherwise be forced to close up shop or adopt inferior

substitutes, but is also invading new markets which it has every hope of holding after the war. Moreover, with a war-stimulated demand for rising beef and dairy cattle production, cheap new sweet-potato stock feeds give Southern farmers an unprecedented opportunity

Eyes on Sweet Potatoes

By Rolla

to increase their herds with profit both to the nation and to themselves.

When he first attacked the cull sweet-potato problem, Paine knew horticulturists could scarcely hope to breed sweet potatoes to one standard size. So the only chance to salvage the off-sized tubers was through an industrial use. The Japanese had long been extracting starch from sweet potatoes, but Japanese starch was a dingy-grayish-yellow, unsuited to the fastidious American market. Was there any way to make such starch white? Paine went to other sci-



SWEET-POTATO starch is used in making pastries of all kinds (it is no sweeter than any other starch). . . . Cooked to dextrin, it makes "starch" pastries

in place by harvest is gathered in sacks as the sweet potatoes are dug up—and the sackloads are hauled away to the starch plant at Laurel, Mississippi.



entists, to the largest starch companies. They laughed at his quest, but Paine set his jaw and put a crew of chemists to work. Failure followed failure, as chemical after chemical was tried. Finally, after two years, a long series of tests proved conclusively that alkaline sul-

gan it became obvious that culls would never furnish the huge quantities of raw material needed for starch, simply because they were too expensive to gather and ship on a large scale.

Grimly, Paine went to work to prove to farmers it would be profitable for them to raise sweet potatoes directly for starch making. Mammoth steam-heated hot beds to provide local farmers with slips (sweet potatoes must be grown from slips, rather than seed) sprang up around the factory. Fieldmen did missionary work among farmers. A cooperative known as Sweet Potato Growers, Inc., was formed; scores of test plots planted to check fertilizers, new varieties, other data. And day and night Department of Agriculture engineers and chemists worked at designing and installing new plant machinery.

On a recent visit to Laurel, I found the plant working smoothly. The sweet potatoes are washed and ground to a porridge-like consistency, and carried to a battery of vibrating silk screens. Slack lime—which has replaced alkaline sulphite because it has less tendency to clog equipment—helps liberate the starch granules, which go from the screens into settling tanks. The final

step in manufacture involves precipitating the starch on long concrete tables, dewatering it in centrifuges, and dehydrating it in a vacuum drier. From the drier the starch emerges glistening, snow white, and uniform in quality.

This process, under Government patent, but free to any private industry which wishes to adopt it, has been perfected so rapidly that production at Laurel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1934 the plant turned out 140,000 pounds of starch; by 1937 the output had gone to 600,000 pounds; by 1939 to 2,700,000. This year officials hope to reach a production of 4 million pounds.

Already Laurel starch in many cases commands a premium—and since the Japanese blockaded the Far East it has climbed 20 percent in price, which means new profits for both the plant and the growers. It is used in textile mills to size cloth, in laundries to gloss collars and shirt fronts, in breads to retain moisture. Makers of pie filling are enthusiastic about it; so are manufacturers of such dissimilar products as candy and adhesives.

Through the Laurel plant the Government has pioneered in an immensely im-

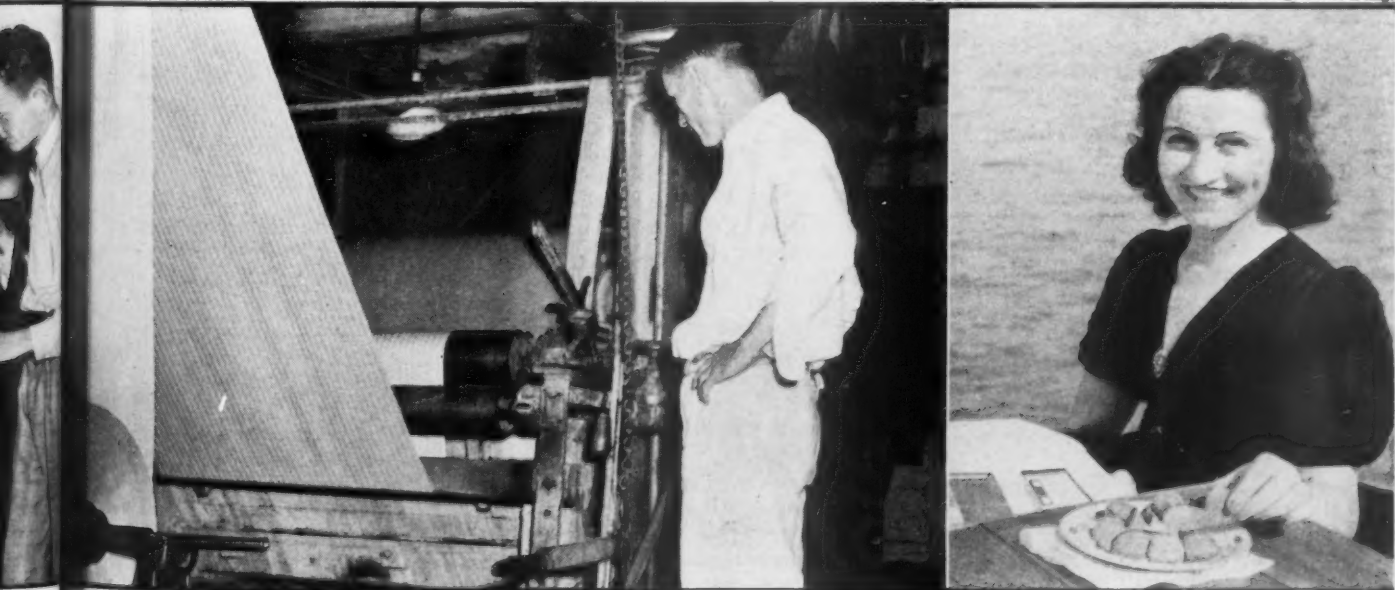
Sweet Potatoes

By Rollace

phite would dissolve the pigment and permit it to be washed out.

In 1934 Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins allocated \$150,000 for a plant at Laurel, Mississippi, to experiment with Paine's process. Although factories in both Europe and the United States had been producing starch from Irish potatoes for years, their machinery would not work on sweet potatoes. So, in building the Laurel plant, Paine and his associates had to design some entirely new equipment. And even before operations be-

Photos: (pages 36-38) Laurel (Miss.) Leader-Call; U. S. Bureau of Ag. Chem. & Eng.



res "starch" stamps and labels. . . . Cotton mills employ it as sizing for the cloth It replaces imported starches in confectionery (gumdrops, for instance!).

portant agricultural field which private enterprise is now developing. Only recently the huge United States Sugar Corporation announced plans to build a 2½-million-dollar sweet-potato starch plant at Clewiston, Florida. Not only will the Clewiston plant produce a minimum of 40 million pounds of starch a year, but an immense tonnage of by-product stock feed as well.

Officers connected with the United Fruit Company have been investigating sweet-potato dehydration work in Louisiana, and starch or feed plants are either under construction or being planned in Texas, Alabama, and Georgia. Already the investment in such facilities runs into the millions. And that means not only new jobs for hundreds of workers, but new work for tens of thousands of idle or unprofitable acres.

The Laurel development of dried sweet potatoes as a livestock feed was quite as spectacular as the success with starch. Cattle relish sweet potatoes, but their 65 percent water content made for quick spoilage. Plant officials, faced with the problem of disposing of about one pound of by-product pulp for every four pounds of starch, decided to investigate its feed possibilities. To their amazement they found calves fed on a ration whose basic ingredient was sweet-potato pulp made gains up to 35 pounds a week.

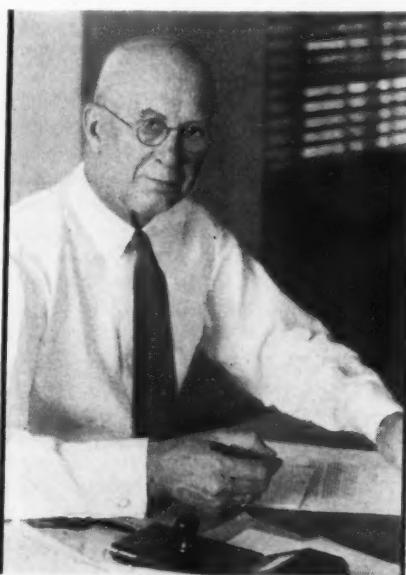
No development could be of more benefit to the South. Chained to unprofitable cotton, the average farmer seldom has had enough cash to buy a single milch cow for his own use, let alone small herds of beef or dairy cattle. And even if he does obtain a herd, feeding it often presents an almost insurmountable problem. Cottonseed meal offers an ideal protein feed, but to provide the necessary carbohydrates for an adequate diet, corn must be grown—and corn is an expensive crop in Southern soils. This means buying corn or mixed feeds on the open market, and with the average farmer such a course is usually impossible. Now sweet potatoes promise to break this vicious circle and establish cattle solidly on thousands of small Southern farms.

What sweet potatoes are already accomplishing for Laurel farmers is almost as encouraging as their future possibilities. In the days I spent driving about the Mississippi countryside, I found countless farmers enjoying the richest earnings of their lives. Scores had been relief clients, others had netted no more than the South's appalling average cash farm income of 50 cents a day. Today sweet potatoes have brought these poverty-ridden farmers not only cash but new spirit and new hope.

Take the case of Olin Spell, who farms 140 acres near Laurel. A few years ago he and his family lived in a dismal shack on a lethargy-breeding diet of

corn bread and sowbelly. The children were almost as innocent of fresh milk and eggs as of champagne. Yet when I drove into the Spell yard, I saw a handsome new bungalow, a trim flock of chickens, and fat Jersey milch cows in the barn. Spell, a dark-haired, good-looking young Southerner, told me sweet potatoes for the starch plant had brought every improvement on his farm today. Cotton? Spell grinned. "I make \$20 an acre on cotton and \$70 on sweet potatoes. Figure it out for yourself."

G. D. Speights, a spare, hard-driving farmer near-by, had been wrestling a meager existence from cotton. Urged by Laurel officials to grow sweet potatoes, Speights raised three acres the first year. Next year he increased his acreage to 26, then to 40. He fertilized his land, followed the best planting procedure recommended by experts at Laurel.



ROTARIAN Henry G. Knight, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, which developed sweet-potato starch.

Last year sweet potatoes brought him a gross income of \$2,500—400 percent more than he made on proportionate acreages of corn and cotton.

Speights led me through his neatly mowed, flower-filled yard, and with obvious pride pointed to a new combine. "Sweet-potato money." Then he swung his hand out toward the fields. "I've got 200 acres here, and it's all been bought with that one crop. I'm a fair-to-middlin' cotton farmer, but I figure cotton doesn't any more than break me even. Mister, if you'd never known where your next dime was coming from, you'd know what that starch plant set-up has meant to us."

Wherever I went, I heard similar stories. Sweet potatoes have proved even the lowliest sharecroppers, once roused, can make a success of modern farming.

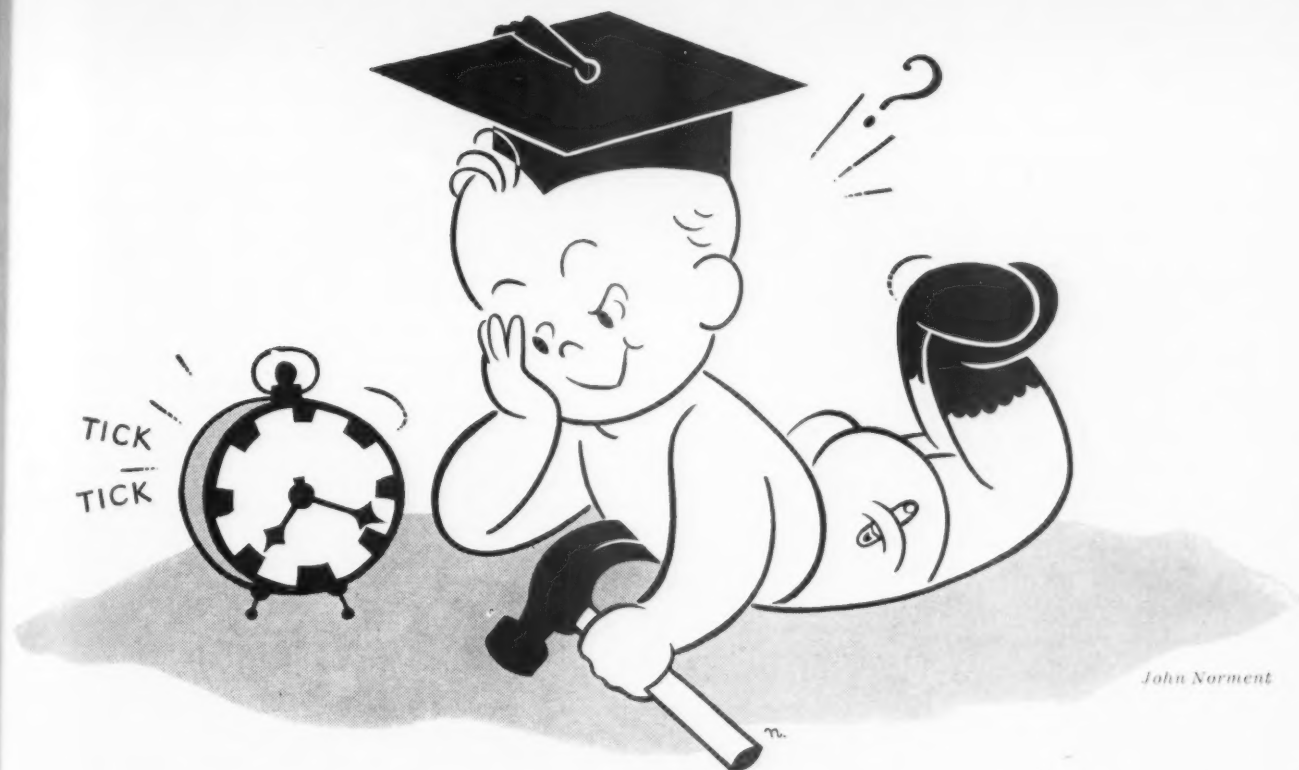
At present the Government is paying a 10-cents-a-bushel subsidy to Laurel

growers. With this, farmers get 27½ cents a bushel for their crop. But officials at both Laurel and Washington point out that most of them could still operate profitably at 18 cents—the better ones even as low as 12. A good sweet-potato farmer will raise from 200 to 600 bushels an acre; the average in the Laurel area is already about 175 bushels an acre. There have been developed a mechanical planter and harvester which have worked wonders in actual field tests. The harvester automatically digs and then sacks the potatoes by means of a conveyor belt. It slashes labor costs by the well-nigh unbelievable total of four-fifths, and at the same time salvages far more potatoes from the ground.

Although convinced that the sweet potato has an enormously important future, even the most enthusiastic agronomists recognize that there are many hurdles ahead. But nearly every experimental station in the South is hard at work in sweet-potato research. Because sweet potatoes spoil rapidly, plants like that at Laurel can operate only about 100 days a year—during harvest season. To obtain economical year-round operation, scientists are now busily engaged in research on the dehydration of sweet potatoes for storage. One promising method now being worked out through a grant by the Freeport Sulphur Company to the North Texas State Teachers College, involves the use of sulphur dioxide to release water before pressing and drying. Unlike other processes previously attempted, the sulphur-dioxide method preserves the valuable vitamin-A content of the sweet potato.

Other scientists are working on other phases of the new industry. At Louisiana State University, Julian C. Miller has developed a sweet potato whose starch content averages 30 percent—a full quarter—more than the tubers now grown at Laurel. This Spring, large quantities of these potatoes will be available for planting. Down in Florida, Dr. B. A. Bourne, of the United States Sugar Corporation, has obtained 39 tons of sweet-potato vines per acre on Everglades soil. Dried vines are the equal of alfalfa as a feed, and the Bourne discoveries promise to be of enormous benefit to all Florida, which is so rapidly expanding its breeding of beef cattle.

Some agricultural scientists now predict that vines alone will soon have sufficient commercial value to defray entire planting and harvesting expenses of the crop. Others believe by-products of starch manufacture—protein, sirups, concentrated carotene—will be worth more than the starch itself. All agree that the promise of the whole sweet-potato field—starches, feeds, vines, by-products—is the greatest agricultural news in decades.



WHAT MAKES ROTARY 'TICK'

WHAT makes Rotary "tick"?

Why do men become Rotarians? How does Rotary affect them? Do they receive what they expect?

All this, in essence, is what the Board of Directors of Rotary International and President Tom J. Davis asked of your Committee* when it was constituted last Summer. And so we set out to learn from both Rotarians and non-Rotarians just as many of the answers to these and other questions as we could.

At our first session we drew up a list of questions that would have to be answered if we were to produce the desired data. The list was appalling. What does the Rotarian expect from Rotary? What does he get? What does he give? What does he learn? All these and many more questions beset the Committee. Then someone suggested: "Why not a poll of popular Rotary opinion?"

Once we had decided that this was the means, there remained only the problem of what to ask and where to ask it.

What to ask was boiled down into six questions of general information, nine questions relating to Rotary technique, and eight questions on Rotary mechan-

ics. For getting the opinions of non-Rotarians, a separate questionnaire was evolved which asked three general questions and ten specific queries.

Where to ask it was determined by spreading the questioning geographically throughout the United States. Our original intention was to visit at least one Club in each District, but we later doubled up. We did, however, spread the questioning through all types of Clubs—the average age of those whose members answered our interviewers (all of them members of the Committee) was 14 years—and the sizes were distributed as follows:

Less than 26 members.....	20.7%
26 to 50 members.....	44.8%
51 to 75 members.....	10.3%
76 to 100 members.....	6.9%
More than 100 members.....	17.3%

Despite this care in selection, we feel that the results are not even nearly complete. However, we have sufficient volume to make a few basic conclusions, and here is how we came to them:

First of all, as to techniques: We explored why men accept membership in Rotary; what they feel they are giving because they are Rotarians; what they are receiving from Rotary; what they would change about the attendance requirements; how wide their personal acquaintance in their own Club is;

what they like best about their Club programs and what changes, if any, they would suggest; what specific suggestions they might have as to how the influence of the Club could be extended or improved. Lastly, we asked for any specific instances in which Rotary membership had helped a man to develop or exhibit a finer character after becoming a Rotarian.

As to the mechanics of Rotary, we tried to find how much of the Rotary vocabulary is understood by Rotarians—the ordinary member's understanding of the general program of Rotary, the Aims and Objects, how Directors are elected, how District Governors are elected, what a Club Assembly or a District Assembly is, the requirements for membership, the "What is it?" of the Relief to Rotarians Fund and the Rotary Foundation—and also a few facts about the average Rotarian and THE ROTARIAN.

To the first question, "What influenced you to accept membership in your Rotary Club?," there were 27 groups of answers, but by careful study we were able to combine many of these and thus reach three major groupings. Some of those interviewed gave only one consideration that influenced them, others named two or more. We therefore evaluated the partial answers just as they were given, and developed the following table:

By Richard H. Wells

*The Rotary International Committee to Study the Techniques and Mechanics of Rotary from the Standpoint of a Rotarian. Of it the author is Chairman and the following are members: Donald A. Adams (Past President of Rotary International), H. K. Carpenter, Dr. Hugh F. Dormody, Doane R. Farr, Martin Gentry, D. D. Monroe, Allen L. Oliver, Herbert W. Parker, Allen Street, and John R. Williams.

By	Influenced		
	Wholly	Partially	Total
Fellowship	39.1%	15.9%	55.0%
Service motive	15.9%	12.2%	28.1%
Miscellaneous	14.4%	2.5%	16.9%

Thus, the fellowship motive continues to be the outstanding consideration which impels men to accept membership in Rotary. Indeed, it may be the chief factor in the "miscellaneous" group, for more than one-third of this category were unable to tell "why" except "an undefined desire to join when asked."

Now, having become Rotarians, how do the benefits compare with the expectations? Where expectations fell into 27 groups, the realization fell into just as many, for there were 27 groups here when we finished tabulating. Less than one percent were dissatisfied—a small fraction of one percent answered that it got nothing out of Rotary and was "going to get out." The remaining group gave the following five general answers:

	Wholly	Partially	Total
Fellowship	22.8%	27.8%	50.6%
Inspiration, stimulation, idealism, service	14.7%	21.9%	36.6%
Increased business	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Pleasure	3.1%	0.9%	4.0%
Miscellaneous	5.0%	1.8%	6.6%

It is highly interesting to compare the expectation and realization. Whereas 39 percent expected only fellowship, less than 23 percent found fellowship the sole benefit. However, 51 percent felt that fellowship was either wholly or partially their return, and only 55 percent expected it from Rotary.

However, practically everyone who accepted membership because of the service motive without other consideration actually found the opportunity for service his sole recompense in Rotary (15.9 percent expected it solely and 14.7 percent found it). But whereas only 12.2 percent were partially influenced to affiliation by this motive, 21.9 percent found it partially their largest return from Rotary.

The claim that Rotary is an aid to business is given the lie by the answers

to these questions. Less than one percent thought of it at all, and then only as a partial consideration.

What do Rotarians think they give to Rotary? Slightly less than one-third thought they gave something to their Club; one-fifth felt they gave something to their profession or occupation because of Rotary; less than one-third felt that Rotary had impelled them to service to their community. In tabular form:

Service to Club	31.3%
Service to vocation	20.0%
Service to community	30.8%
No effect	2.8%
"Not enough"	2.5%
"Service before self"	2.5%

What do Rotarians think of the attendance requirements of the standard Club constitution? Well, more than 17 out of every 20 thought they were just right! Here are the seven main categories of answers:

No change desired	85.6%
Allow for sickness	2.8%
Make rules more strict	2.2%
Raise percentage of required attendance	1.3%
Make rules more lenient	4.1%
Drop rules entirely	0.9%
Miscellaneous	3.1%

Since the main motive for becoming a Rotarian is fellowship, as shown above, and since fellowship is the chief benefit for most Rotarians, and since the attendance rules which bring about fellowship are popular, it should follow that acquaintance with fellow members is high. Such was found to be the case. Here is the table of answers to the question "How many members of your Club do you know personally?"

Every one	74%
90 percent or more	15%
75 percent or more	3%
Less than 70 percent	8%

Since some of the largest Clubs were included in the survey, this is a surprisingly high percentage. However, the lowest figures do come from the larger Clubs!

One of the hitherto-unexplored areas that your Committee entered was "What part of the Club meeting do you like best?" We were somewhat surprised by the results. Here they are:

	Wholly	Partially	Total
Program	33.2%	13.8%	47.0%
Fellowship	22.8%	18.7%	41.5%
Singing	0.6%	6.3%	6.9%
Entertainment	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Educational programs	3.1%	0.3%	3.4%
Discussion programs	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%

Though by no means all of the study your Committee gave to the problems of the techniques of Rotary, these are the points that lend themselves to easy evaluation, and perhaps until there are more data on hand the remaining fields cannot be fully discussed. For the same reasons, the majority of the problems investigated as to the mechanics of Rotary do not lend themselves to discussion now.

However, there are four "lanes" of Rotary mechanics which are easily evaluated and reported. We asked, "What is a Club Assembly?"; "a District Assembly?"; "How is the District Governor elected?"; "the Board of Directors of Rotary International?" The findings:

	Correct	Incorrect	Vague	No Answer
Club Assembly	50.2%	20.2%	8.7%	20.9%
District Assembly	49.0%	23.0%	14.7%	13.3%
District Governor	65.9%	5.9%	11.7%	16.5%
R. I. Board of Directors	49.5%	8.4%	10.2%	31.9%

As to the Relief to Rotarians Fund, 51 percent gave the meaning and purposes correctly. The remaining 49 percent either didn't know and said so, or were so vague as to be incorrect.

The Rotary Foundation scored lower in understanding. Only 32.8 percent, or approximately one-third, understood what it was and what its purposes were. The remainder were mostly frank in admitting complete ignorance.

As to THE ROTARIAN, 72.8 percent of those interviewed liked it—with enthusiasm. The remaining 27.2 percent, for the most part, did not have time to read it regularly—or so they said. Of those who praised it, over half commented on the high quality of its articles.

From this picture, your Committee believes it is fair to say that men accept membership in Rotary for two reasons: fellowship and a desire to be of service. They find in Rotary that they were correct—they encounter fellowship and opportunity for service. They enjoy the programs of the Club meetings. Most of them know most of their fellow Club members, and are well satisfied with the attendance requirements.

On the other hand, only half of them know what the Club Assembly is and slightly less than half can define "District Assembly." But two-thirds of them know how the District Governor is elected, and about half know how the members of the Board of Directors of Rotary International are elected.

Half of the Rotarians know what the Relief to Rotarians Fund is, and one-third know what the Rotary Foundation is. Lastly, nearly three out of four Rotarians regularly read and appreciate their own magazine!



ROTARY CLUB CHECK LIST

"How're We Doin'?" on National Defense?

Club Service

- ☐ Organize civilian-defense program for Club, such as "What Happens in the Defense Center When an Air-Raid Alarm Sounds."
- ☐ Use the "Rotary Reporter" section of "The Rotarian" and have a program on what other Clubs are doing for national defense.
- ☐ Invite executives of local unions to become Club members.
- ☐ Organize Club Committee to consult with and help Rotarians whose business is hurt by priorities and the like.
- ☐ Other Club programs, using local men, such as:
 - ☐ "Agriculture and the Emergency."
 - ☐ "The Telephone and National Defense."
 - ☐ "The Railroads and National Defense."
- ☐ Send to Secretariat for File 387A.*

Vocational Service

- ☐ Study employer-employee relationships in war-time.
- ☐ Study effect of war on local business.
- ☐ Subscribe to "The Rotarian" for local union headquarters and officers so that they can better understand Rotary and Rotarians.
- ☐ Send to Secretariat for File 508.*

Community Service

- ☐ Organize first-aid course.
- ☐ "Adopt" a Navy ship, Army group, etc.
- ☐ Raise funds for USO, war relief, etc.
- ☐ Collect books for camps and hospitals.
- ☐ Subscribe to "The Rotarian" for camps.
- ☐ Make a housing survey for defense needs.
- ☐ Organize salvage collection of metals, paper, and other needed materials.
- ☐ Organize Victory Gardens.
- ☐ Raise funds for the Red Cross.
- ☐ Raise funds for ambulances, mobile canteens, etc.
- ☐ Organize a "blood bank."
- ☐ Donate blood for "blood banks."
- ☐ Organize and promote sale of war bonds and war savings stamps.
- ☐ Organize collection of clothing for needy or for bombed-out areas.
- ☐ Organize, in coöperation with the appropriate governmental department, a Consumer Information Center.
- ☐ Coöperate in civilian defense committees, etc.
- ☐ Organize an advisory service for the families of men in the services.
- ☐ Organize recreation for men in near-by camps.
- ☐ Send cigarettes to servicemen.

- ☐ See every group of local inducted men off.
- ☐ Provide gifts—stationery, writing cases, etc.—to men leaving for camp.
- ☐ Give parties for selectees before they leave.
- ☐ Entertain men on leave.
- ☐ See that former members now in the services get "The Rotarian" by Club subscription.
- ☐ Furnish lounging and recreation rooms in camps.
- ☐ Furnish recreation rooms for men on leave—if not otherwise provided.
- ☐ Write letters to men in service.
- ☐ Send "The Rotarian" to camps and ships.
- ☐ Send radios to men in camp and on ship.
- ☐ Organize clearing-house for combining automobile trips of members to save gasoline and tires.
- ☐ Make a survey of our town to see where local industries can subcontract or take prime contracts for war industries.
- ☐ Send to "The Rotarian" examples of "Small Business on the Alert" for use in Pitkin series.
- ☐ Send to Secretariat for Files 601, 603A, 611, 617, 618.*

International Service

- ☐ Make donations to the Relief Fund for Rotarians.
- ☐ Organize programs with foreign born in our town.
- ☐ Send in gift subscriptions to "Revista Rotaria." ("Fourth Object Subscriptions.")
- ☐ Sponsor Institutes of International Understanding.
- ☐ Sponsor programs to prevent race and religious prejudices.
- ☐ Organize and sponsor a "Pan-American Club" in local schools.
- ☐ Entertain students from other countries—e.g., Latin America—in schools and colleges near-by.
- ☐ Write letters to Rotary Clubs in other countries.
- ☐ Send funds and gifts to Clubs suffering from war damage.
- ☐ Entertain Latin-American and other out-of-the-country visitors.
- ☐ Send to Secretariat for Files 726, 766, 735.*

Youth Service

- ☐ Organize a health campaign for youth.
- ☐ Organize to combat delinquency.
- ☐ Organize training for mechanics.
- ☐ Organize apprenticeship system.
- ☐ Organize drill teams of young men, using former soldiers in the Club, to teach the rudiments before they go to camp.
- ☐ Send to Secretariat for Files 651, 652, 653.*

*Free for the asking. Send request to the Central Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.



The Scratchpad Man, Scoopy, and a 14-year-old girl in Alaska cover—

SOAP BOX DERBY

"ALL AFTERNOON the little cars, running in heats of three, came speeding down the mist-kissed lanes . . . with rain spitting at their wheels and brushing the ruddy cheeks of the young drivers. It took 20 heats, each packed with thrills, to pick the winner. All in all, it was a great race, the best-managed, most sensational race Juneau had ever seen."

That, my friends, is a 14-year-old girl journalist's impression of Alaska's first (and temporarily last) Soap Box Derby . . . a splendid Youth Service project promoted by the Juneau

Rotary Club and the Alaska *Daily Empire*, the local newspaper. The girl? A Juneau lass with printer's ink in her veins. She had begged to help. Magnanimously, I let her, for this freed me for the heavier work. I could now concentrate on the hot-dog stand. But I will back her up. It was a great race, a colorful hubbub of 56 flashy little racing cars. . . . Young

drivers in crash helmets and jerseys donated by Rotarians. . . . Track officials in pith hats. . . . Gay crowds along the course. . . . Loudspeakers blating results. . . . The Stars and Stripes everywhere overhead.

But what led up to, and out of, the race was no less important. For months before the event, Juneau's basements echoed with hammer blows as boys from 8 to 15 built their cars. Dads could counsel—but could not touch! Wheels, wheelbases, widths, weight—all had to meet "All-American" specifications. Cost could not exceed \$10 . . . and Rotarians put up many a "sawbuck." Then came the race itself . . . and, for the winner, a free trip to the All-American Soap Box Derby at Akron, Ohio. Juneau's young man didn't win that race—but his chubby charm won wide notice for Alaska.

Juneau Rotarians had great plans. They were going to make their 1942 Derby an All-Alaska affair. Then came December 7 and war. That shelved Akron's big "All-American"—and the local Derbies, like Juneau's, too. But who's kicking? No one! There's a war to win first. Then . . . ahhhh!

THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



CLOWNING Rotarians C. C. Carnegie and J. B. Burford lead the day's Derby Parade.

Photos: (left) Ordway; (below) Lu Liston

HERE COMES a winner, streaking to the finish line! The 56 entrants race in heats of three, try for the best "time." All Juneau is out today; even the stores are closed. (These were pre-war days.)



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IT'S ALL OVER now . . . and the runner-up, Minard Mills, Jr. (above left), shakes the hand of the champ—Jerry Chapman. "The best man won," Good Loser Minard declares.

JERRY becomes news at once—and 14-year-old Reporter Doris Miettinen corners him (left) for a story. She's Assistant Scratchpad Man today.

NOW—the trophy! Past President Dr. Wm. Whitehead presents it to Jerry at the Derby Banquet. . . . But before that Rotarians E. J. Blake, Bert F. McDowell, and Henry Green race with a steak at stake.

Photos: Lu Linton

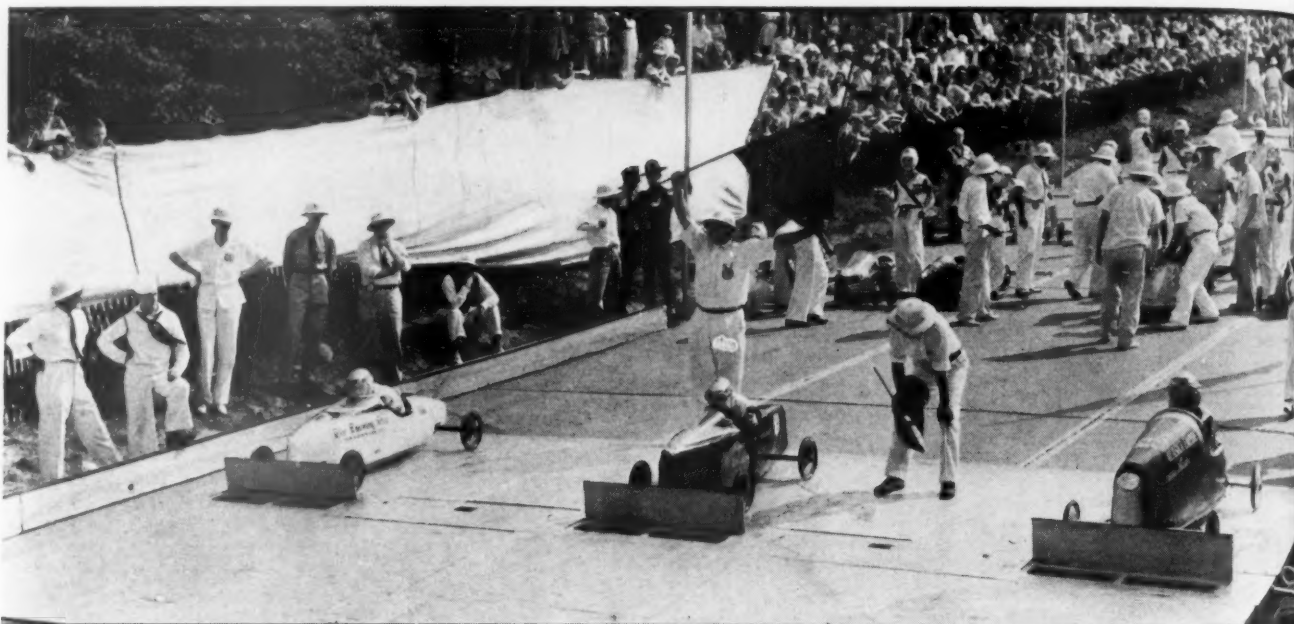




EN ROUTE to Akron, the Alaskan champ gets a ride in a locomotive, and a thrill. Jerry's town has plenty of boats, but not one railroad.



EVERYBODY in Akron wants to see the boy from Alaska. Here Jerry goes to a crowd in front of Derby headquarters. Later he "goes on the



AT LAST the All-American Soap Box Derby is on! Jerry races in the 14th heat (he's at your right, above). He fails to place, but, heck! He can take it. Sportsmanship's an old Derby tradition. Now Jerry has time to "pal around" with the other contestants (below) from all parts of the

United States, from Canada and Mexico. At a climaxing banquet the sponsors (leading American newspapers and Chevrolet Motors) give the driver a gold wrist watch. Then, for Jerry, it's back to Juneau, where his great adventure started. The Rotary Club will have to hear all about



Peeps at Things to Come

● **War Uses Everything.** When you next need a nipple for your baby's bottle or an eraser for your pencil, you may find them gone to war. Rubber nipples fit nicely over openings in aviation engines during manufacture to keep out dirt. Pencil erasers—the kind that slip over the end of the pencil—are just the things to plug the ears of engineers during tests. . . . Foundries use pages from telephone books to keep dirt out of molds for fine castings and the hot metal burns through them easily. . . . The transparent shower curtain you wish you had in your own bathroom has become a bag to protect magnetos and electrical equipment of aviation engines from water during final cleaning in the "engine laundry."

● **Saved by Equation.** Mathematicians have at last been able to reduce to rigid formulas the flapping of a flag in the breeze. That would hardly seem worth years of effort, but the same formulas apply, we are told, to the design of bridges like the one over Tacoma Narrows in the State of Washington which not long ago "flapped" in the breeze until it collapsed. No longer need bridges become "galloping Gerties," if the newly discovered formulas are considered in their design.

● **Cheap at Any Price.** The cost of supplying artificially to white bread and flour the principal valuable vitamins and minerals of wheat is estimated to be less than 25 cents per capita per annum in the United States.

● **Baffling Bats.** Strong lights have been found effective in dislodging bats from lofts and attics of buildings. Strong lights are installed in the entrances to such spaces and turned on for a short period early each morning. Bats fly about at night and return at dawn to roosts in the dark. If the place is brightly lighted, it loses its "bat appeal" and the bats are effectively dispossessed after one or two days.

● **Canned Tomatoes Improved.** Everyone is familiar with the mushy appearance of canned tomatoes, which makes them useless for most purposes. Now it has been found that additions of tiny amounts—less than one-tenth of one percent—of calcium chloride to the whole tomatoes when they are canned keeps them whole and quite firm enough for use in salads.

● **Screws in Plastics.** Screw threads molded or cut in plastics are sometimes weakened and damaged by use, and a method has been sought to strengthen them without requiring that a threaded metal part be inserted in manufacture. The solution to the problem has been

found in a helical wire spring which can be inserted in a threaded hole in the piece to form a bearing surface between the screw and the softer plastic. The screw threads are cut to conform to the shape of the wire.

● **Filing Conversations.** And probably this note, too, will have to be filed for the duration. The latest development in dictating machines employs electrical amplification to engrave conversations on paper—thin plastic discs. A 12-inch blank disc, costing 10 cents, will record a little more than two hours of speech or sound on its two sides and can be filed for repetition at any future time. For ordinary dictation, the machine will record, idle, or repeat at the will of the dictator, or make a permanent record of a conference. Military forces find these machines too useful now for civilians to be allowed to have them.

● **Bark Clothing.** Dressing in the bark of trees seems to be going a long way back into the past to avoid a war shortage, but we are assured it will be easy. Short fiber from the bark of Pacific-coast redwoods is being employed with considerable success to eke out wool in blankets and clothing. As much as 40 percent of bark fiber is combed and carded into wool in textile mills and the completed fabrics are reported to be highly satisfactory. Not all wool, of course, but warm and long wearing.

● **Photographic Draftsman.** Reproduction of drawings at full scale on actual sheets of the metal to be used in airplane fabrication is the latest vital application of photography. Two large rooms with a huge lens mounted in the wall separating them form the camera, which functions like an immense edi-

tion of the enlarging or copying apparatus used by photographers now. Large negatives are made from original drawings and the photographic prints are made at exactly the desired size directly on the sheets of metal, which have been previously given a light-sensitive coating. Thus the draftsman's original is printed on the work to serve as a guide in cutting and fitting it for assembly into the plane. The method saves draftsmen's time since the size of the final print on metal can be varied at will, thus avoiding redrawing of plans. It also saves time of mechanics ordinarily required to measure out work to the dimensions given on drawings, since the print is made on the metal itself.

● **Chained for Safety.** To increase the safety of workers on certain types of machine tools, their wrists are now "chained" in such a way as to permit only necessary movements of hands and arms and to prevent either from getting into dangerous zones. While this safety measure cannot be universally applied, its value in some cases is well worth while.

● **Keeping Gasoline Clear.** Sunlight affects gasolines containing tetraethyl lead and causes them to form a haze which deposits in glass measuring bowls and sight glasses. A new chemical which prevents this formation and deposit of haze has been recently marketed for addition to gasolines of this kind, so that there is no longer any excuse for unsightly dirt in filling-station pumps.

● **Pigment Stops Rust.** A new yellow pigment, zinc tetroxy chromate (ZTO chromate for short), has been found especially efficient in preventing corrosion of metal surfaces when used in paints applied as priming coats. The film formed by such a point is highly resistant to weathering and to water.

This department is conducted by D. H. Killeffer. Address inquiries to Peeps Department, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Photo: General Electric



ALL SET for a blackout. This machine-shop proprietor's vacuum tube, or "electric eye," turns light rays from the street lamp into electric current which controls the lighting system of the shop. When the street lamp is turned off, so are all lights within the plant.



Rotary Reporter

Rotary Clubs
5,076

Rotarians
210,000



New Mexican Club Aids Red Cross Celebrating its first birthday, the Rotary Club of TEPIC, MEXICO, gave \$250 (Mexican) toward the building of a first-aid post for the local Red Cross. "This is in addition to the personal aid by most of our members and their wives," notes the President of the Club.

Club Helps Jobs Find Workers

"That doesn't make sense," said Clifford A. Randall, President of the MILWAUKEE, WIS., Rotary Club, when he learned that local plants were going out of town for skilled labor, though there were 26,542 unemployed Milwaukee County residents registered at the Federal public employment office. So he called in a group of Rotarians, county executives, and personnel managers, who studied the needs, and worked out means of training the untrained on the job. Result: public agencies are taking over the experiment, and it is now estimated that 18,000 of the jobless can be put to work.

'AnyBondsToday?' 'Yes!' Is Answer

Once a month the Rotary Club of ONEIDA, N. Y., purchases a \$100 war bond—and will "for the duration." The Club also sponsored a subscription for an iron lung for its county, and secured enough to buy one and set up a fund for upkeep.

More than 1,000 enlisted men in the United Nations forces, including the United States Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines, the British Patrol Service, Canadian Air Force cadets, Netherlands Marines, New Zealand and Empire airmen, were guests at a luncheon of the NEW YORK, N. Y., Rotary Club.

Both the sale of war bonds and the Red Cross have been helped because of LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Rotary Club activities. The Club recently bought \$3,000 worth of bonds and cooperated in the Red Cross drive in the city by acting as a collecting agency.

"War Day," in conjunction with the third registration day (for men 36 to 45 years old), was celebrated in JONESVILLE, LA., by a parade, in which the Rotary Club took part.

At the charter meeting of the new Rotary Club of GRUNDY, VA., it was announced that each member had arranged to purchase at least one war bond each month—and that they had also raised \$175 for a high-school band for their community.

ALBIA, IOWA, Rotarians combined attendance promotion and bond purchases. "Bondie, the Defense Pig" was purchased and the three members low in attendance record were "permitted" to care for it each month. When grown,



AN OLD-STYLE melodrama, by the Arcadia, Calif., Rotary Club, entertained 250 soldiers.

Bondie was sold, and the proceeds went to purchase a war bond.

Cruiser Crew Gets Foster Fathers

Although the U.S.S. *Cleveland* is now only being commissioned, the Rotary Club of CLEVELAND, OHIO, is already laying plans to "adopt" the crew, supplying them with comforts not regularly furnished.

Flash \$100 Gift Half around Globe

A donation of \$100 was recently cabled to the Rotary Club of CHUNGKING, CHINA, by the Rotary Club of GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cuban Clubs Push National Service

THE HAVANA, CUBA, Rotary Club has organized a Defense Committee to consider war-born problems of civilians and businessmen. . . . The Rotary Club of SANTIAGO sent the Government a list of defense works necessary for the city and also a list of points needing increased protection. . . . The GUANABACOA Rotary Club organized a first-aid course. . . . The Rotary Club of SAGUA LA GRANDE is promoting the planting of foods formerly imported or substitutes for them. . . . The President of the Rotary Club of SANTA CLARA suggested that where no Red Cross units exist, Rotary Clubs take steps to establish them.

Australian Clubs Aid War Effort

Gasoline restrictions may not irk HOBART, AUSTRALIA, Rotarians so much if they cooperate with their Club. The office of the Club acts as a clearing post where members can arrange to double up whenever going on trips, thus saving half or more of the gasoline. This applies to business trips as well as to Rotary visits!

Furniture purchased by the Rotary Club of NEWCASTLE has thus far served

two encampments and is now in a recreation room of a trainee battalion. . . . The members of the new Rotary Club of BURNIE have helped build air-raid shelters for school children. . . . ADELAIDE Rotarians collect books for Air Force cadet schools. . . . BOWRAL Rotarians studied a course in first aid instead of listening to programs at Rotary meetings, thus preparing themselves for possible emergencies. (For further information about Australia and its 92 Rotary Clubs, see pages 16-20.)

Fellowship for Men in Service

Rotarians of BOLTON, ENGLAND, sponsor a club for servicemen which is open 12 hours each weekday and eight hours on Sunday. It includes equipment for many games and a stage where during the Winter a weekly performance was given. It also has a restaurant, where good meals are served at 8d to 10d (15 to 20 cents).

The Rotary Club of OSWESTRY, ENGLAND, has a very similar project in operation.

When Rotarians of LLANELLY, WALES, raised £350 to provide the kitchen of the local hospital with electric cookers, their wives repainted the room "to provide a worthy setting."

LONDON, ENGLAND, Rotarians report that musical instruments in the homes of members have been used for practice by more than 50 soldiers and sailors, who miss their ordinary opportunities for making music.

UXBRIDGE, MASS., sponsored a radio broadcast to UXBRIDGE, ENGLAND, recently. Five members of the Rotary Club and the chairman of the selectmen of the town provided the program, which was sent by short wave.

Rotarians of PIETERMARITZBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, make regular visits to the mili-



READY to go—76 boxes for 76 home boys at war, from Rotarians of Amherstburg, Ont.

tary hospital at Oribi. Their wives also aid in cheering the patients.

Half of the members of the Rotary Club of MINDEN, NEV., have taken a first-aid course. A Club committee recently visited the county commissioners and representatives of other service clubs, resulting in the purchase of an ambulance for the county's use. Every boy from the county in the armed services receives a subscription to a national magazine as the gift of the Club. In addition, each member pays a monthly sum toward purchase of war bonds for the Club.

Blood Banks Bulk Large in Service

Following a program on the use of blood transfusions, ALLENTOWN, PA., Rotarians were invited to have their blood typed for possible later use—and many accepted. . . . Having sponsored a blood bank in a local hospital, the Rotary Club of SACRAMENTO, CALIF., heard a report on the first quarter's operations. . . . Blood donations for the Red Cross blood bank were solicited by the Rotary Club of Tipton, IND. So many volunteered that a second trip of the mobile unit was required. . . . Following a program on blood banks, 25 Rotarians of HAMMOND, I.A., volunteered to furnish plasma for a Club-sponsored bank.

Rehearsal for Armageddon

Richard E. Vernor, Director of Rotary International and a fire-prevention expert, has developed a program showing just what happens in the "control center" of a city during a bombing attack. Climax of a series of these programs was a full-sized demonstration at the Rotary Club of CHICAGO, ILL., with "spotters" in the balcony announcing approach of "enemy" planes, and a realistic series of reports to the "center," ending with reports from the Union Station of bombs falling there and dispatch of rescue units to quell "flames" and remove the "wounded."

'Hooray America' Revue Nets \$3,661

A revue, *Hooray America*, with 175 players in 17 scenes, was presented for two days by the Rotary Club of CHARLOTTE, N. C. The net proceeds, \$3,661, went to purchase medical supplies and equipment for the civilian-defense program of the county.

Tons of Paper Net Defense Funds

The Rotary Club of HOLDREGE, NEBR., scoured the city and surrounding rural area for waste paper. Result: two freight cars loaded with more than 50 tons of waste paper. The \$900 it brought was donated to the Phelps County Defense Committee.

Mexican Clubs Fête Officials

Following a conference on defense, Governors of the Mexican States that border the Pacific Ocean were guests at a meeting of the Rotary Club of MAZATLÁN. And the same week the President of the Republic, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, accepted the joint invitation of the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce of GUADALAJARA



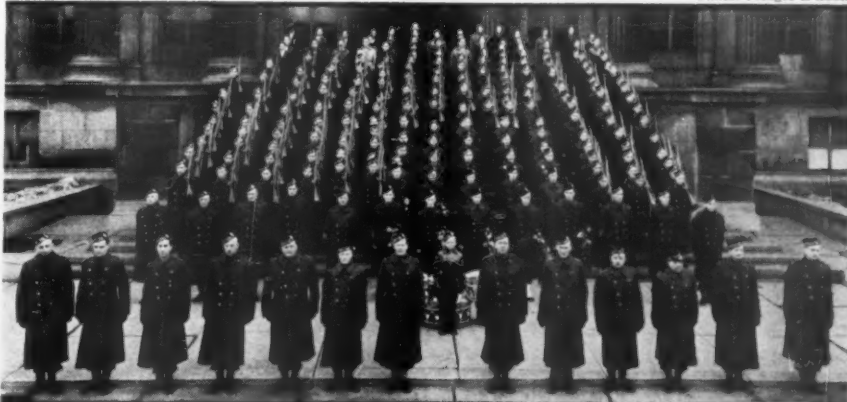
TO DISCUSS civilian defense for Nashua, N. H.—Rotarians, Kiwanians, Lions, and Young Businessmen met at a Rotary-sponsored joint meeting. Prominent guests were State Governor Robert O. Blood (second from left at the speakers' table) and Mrs. Blood (fourth from left).

Photo: Brown's Studio

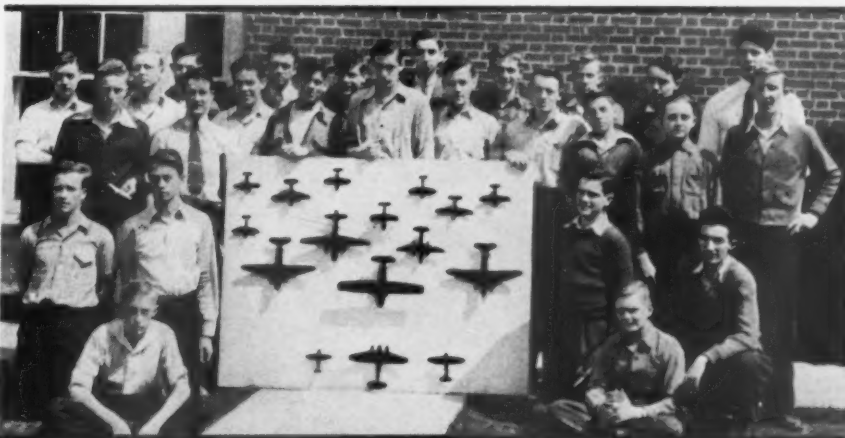


ALMOST enough to buy two tanks was raised in war-bond sales when the Huntington Park, Calif., Rotary Club held a one-month sale to members. . . . Right: The Kingman, Ariz., Rotary Club gave 450 war-stamp cards, each with a 10-cent stamp in it, to the city's school children. A local store followed suit, issuing 155 stamped cards to pupils of near-by rural schools.

Photo: Pringle & Booth

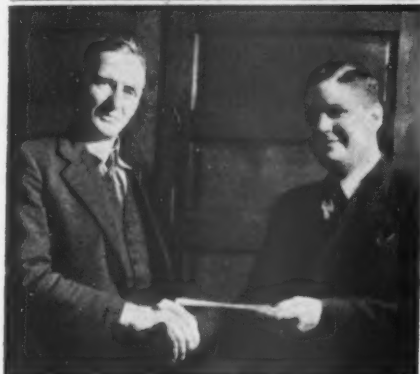
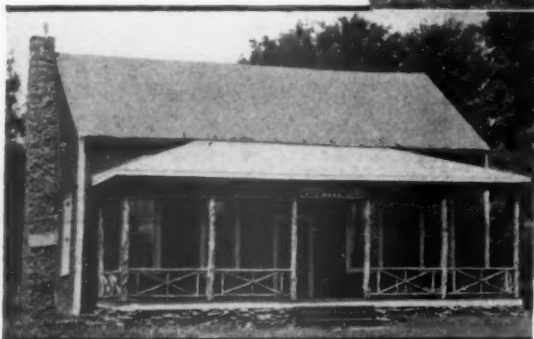
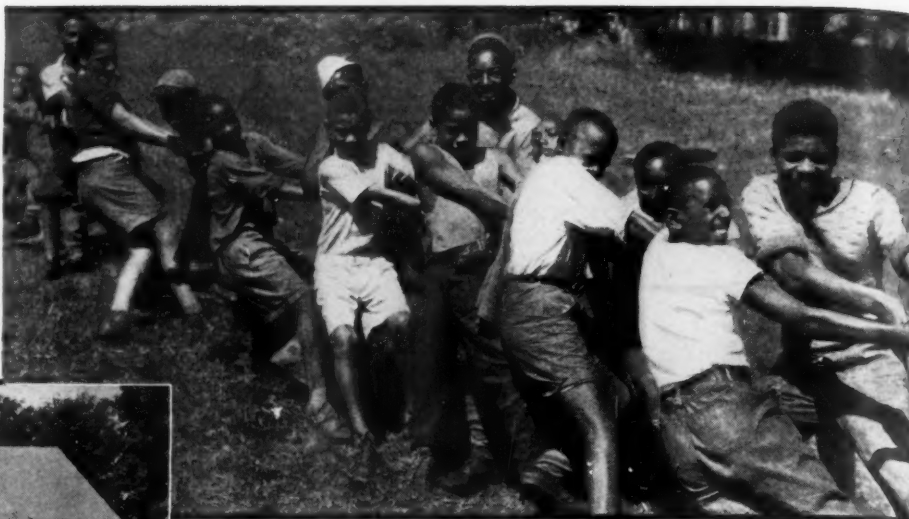


THE TORONTO, Ont., Rotary Youth Training Corps, from which 800 boys have "graduated," 120 of them into war services. Organized to bring physical fitness up to par, it has obviously succeeded. The officers are Rotarians, most of them veterans of the previous World War.

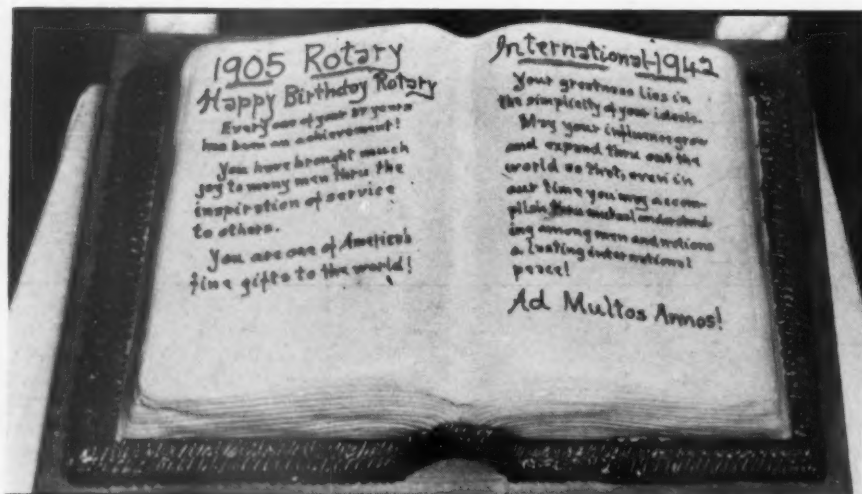


MODEL MAKERS of the Hendersonville, N. C., High School—and some of the airplanes they made for use of the U. S. armed services in training aircraft "spotters." The school is building 200 of the nation's 500,000 quota, and the local Rotary Club is one of the sponsors.

NEGROES of Hartford, Conn., bought a 150-acre farm for a Summer camp. In the last six years the Rotary Club of Hartford has raised and expended more than \$6,000 in its development. This went mainly for materials, as the campers did all the work. The farmhouse is now the headquarters, the old barn a recreation hall (below); dining-room and kitchen, infirmary, bath and laundry, and 12 cabins have been built. A capacity crowd of 100 boys fills the camp in July and August.



COÖPERATING with the State Agricultural Extension Department, the Glenville, W. Va., Rotary Club held a banquet for county farmers completing a "better living" project. Rotarian I. N. Fetty (right), county agent, presented B. D. Hinzman with winner's award.



LITERALLY thousands of Rotary Clubs celebrate Rotary's birthday the last week in February. Space prevents mention in these columns of these events—but here we go, break-

ing our rule! Because this birthday cake, served at the celebration by the Harrisburg, Pa., Rotary Club, is so unique, it may be an inspiration for other Clubs in February, 1943.

to be present at a joint meeting. Though the day is now history, it is worthy of note that in honor of Washington's Birthday the Rotary Club of MONTERREY, Mexico, held a special program of celebration, at which both Mexican and American national anthems were sung, and the "Bill of Rights"—the first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States—was read and discussed. Bulletins prepared by the Club showed the portrait of Washington and the coat of arms of the two countries intertwined.

Ladies' Night—Men All There! The Rotary Club of GALVA, ILL., was pleased to learn how to get the men out—just hold a ladies' night. Such a recent dinner and program brought 100 percent of the members to the meeting.

Is Your Boy Near Savannah? Rotarians or sons of Rotarians stationed at Fort Screven, Camp Stewart, or the Savannah Air

Base will be welcomed by the Rotary Club of SAVANNAH, GA., at its meetings.

Quarter Century Only 25 Years! A quarter of a century isn't so long, say 44 members of the Rotary Club of LOS ANGELES, CALIF., who were recently honored at the regular meeting of their club. Each of them has been a member of the Club for 25 years or longer.

City 'Rubes' Meet Farm 'Slickers' A new kind of joint meeting—or was it a rural-urban meeting?

Anyway, the Rotary Club of LEXINGTON, Ky., held a joint meeting with the Future Farmers of America of LAFAYETTE, Ky. More than 200 persons attended, including members of the State championship basketball team from the LAFAYETTE High School, at which the meeting was held.

Fingerprints and Tire Tracks Following a program conducted by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the members of the Rotary Club of NATICK, Mass., were fingerprinted for the permanent records. . . . So scattered are the members (22 in number) of the Rotary Club of OSSIPPEE, N. H., that, according to the Club statistician, they drive 320.15 miles a week to attend meetings!

Old Men's Clubs? None Here, Thanks! Resenting a charge of being "an old man's club," the Rotary Club of JACKSONVILLE, ILL., made a compilation and discovered the average age of its 70 members to be only 51 years—including one 77 years old and one member only 27. . . . MIAMI, FLA., Rotarians report an average age of 49, and the "median age" just the same, meaning that half of their 200 Rotarians are above 49 and the other half below. They point out that since each year automatically adds 200 years to their total age, it takes ten new members 30 years old or 20 new ones age 40 each year to keep the average steady.

The Rotary Club of WINNETKA, ILL., with 60 members, has an average age of only 46—but the BEAVER CITY, NEBR., Rotary Club (15 members) claims the

award for youth—its members average only a few weeks over 33 years old!

Not War Time— The Rotary Club of NEW YORK, N. Y., has suggested to the President of the United States that Daylight-Saving Time be known as "Victory Time" rather than "War Time." It is, the Club points out, "one hour nearer victory!"

Ohio Farmers Go to Town For the 16th consecutive year the Rotary Club of PIQUA, OHIO, held its rural-urban meeting under the chairmanship of Rotarian Will S. Garbry, himself a farmer.

Club Tours Town— Rotarians of SIBLEY, IOWA, wondered how their city appeared to others. So they made a visual survey, building by building, lot by lot. Out of their observations came a program of seven needs for attention, including sidewalk repairs, removal of old and unsightly barns, sewer extension, uniform parkways, trimming of trees, weed control, and a zoning ordinance.

Be Bright—but Keep It Dark! As a word to the wise, the Rotary Club of VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, published this verse:

*If you've news about munitions,
Keep it dark;
Ships or planes or troop positions,
Keep it dark!
Lives are lost through conversation,
Here's a tip for the duration:
When you've private information,
Keep it dark!*

Pennies Prepare for Days Ahead For the rehabilitation of Rotary Clubs forced to suspend because of the war, YUMA, ARIZ., Rotarians give all the pennies in their pockets at meeting time. The funds will be put to work after the war.

Club Beautifies Courthouse Lawn The new fountain and pool on the lawn of the PARIS, Mo., courthouse are the gift of the local Rotary Club. The water spray, which plays 12 to 20 feet above the pool, is flood-lighted at night.

Magazines for Soldiers, Friends Rotarians of MEDIA, PA., make good use of their copies of THE ROTARIAN. Members are urged to invite non-Rotarians to meetings and to present each of them an old copy of the magazine after the program. Extra old copies of the magazine are sent to men in the armed services. Of course, if any member is making a file of THE ROTARIAN and wishes to retain his own copies, he can always subscribe for some Army camp or Navy ship!

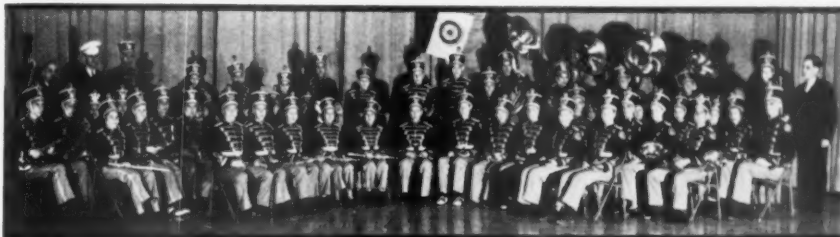
'Great Oaks from Little Acorns' In 1937 the Rotary Club of CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA, sent a check to the EVANSVILLE, IND., Rotary Club for the victims of the Ohio River floods. In 1941 EVANSVILLE Rotarians sent their Canadian fellows a check, asking them to judge where it should go in England for the relief of bomb-

blitzed victims. As the CHATHAM, ONT., Club had just sent a donation to its "sister" Club of CHATHAM, ENGLAND, the Indiana donation was forwarded to the Rotary Club of BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

District Report on Third Object A survey of Community Service activities in District 113 (Colorado, Wyoming except one county, two counties in New Mexico and one in Nebraska) recently completed by Rotarian William O. Wilson, of CHEYENNE, WYO., discloses that

though many of the 61 Clubs in the District prefer to work through existing agencies, still an outstanding amount of new and continuing service is rendered directly by Rotary Clubs. Here are some of the findings:

Practically all Clubs have a program of aid for crippled children.
8 report rural-urban programs.
13 sponsor or aid Boy Scout troops.
5 do the same for Girl Scout troops.
6 do likewise for 4-H Clubs.
2 help Future Farmer chapters.
1 Club founded a chamber of commerce.
6 give special Christmas, Halloween, or Easter parties for children.
5 have hospital-aid activities.
5 have student loan funds.



FIFTEEN years ago Newark, N. Y., Rotarians started this band, now a high-school activity.

Photo: Rotarian C. R. Clark



PHOTO MASKS of birthday men (on other Rotarians) jolly a Bloomington, Ill., meeting.

INTENSIVE inspiration from the Rotary Club finally produced this municipal recreation center at Ocean City, N. J., through joint action of Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, and Education Board.





HONORS. CARLOS P. ROMULO, newspaper publisher of Manila, The Philippines, and Past Vice-President of Rotary International, has been awarded a Pulitzer Prize for his dispatches from the Far East. Recent word is that he escaped from Bataan, where he served as a Major under GENERAL MACARTHUR during the siege (see pages 6 and 7 of the May ROTARIAN), and reached an unnamed island in the Free Philippines.

Exchange of diplomatic representatives of the United States and European countries with which it is at war is being handled by ROTARIAN C. GOSSWEILER, of Berne, Switzerland, who has been appointed delegate by the Federal Council of Switzerland.

When LORD HALIFAX, British Ambassador to the United States and author of the article on page 6 of this issue, received an honorary LL.D. degree at the centennial commencement of Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis., in May, two Wisconsin Rotarians—MARVIN ROSENBERY, of Madison, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and HERBERT N. LAFLIN, of Milwaukee, Past District Governor—were similarly honored.

ELMORE PETERSEN, of Boulder, Colo., Governor of Rotary's 113th District, has been named vice-president of the American Academy of Management. . . . ROTARIAN M. F. SMALL, of Quincy, Calif., is the new president of the California Newspapermen's Association. . . . The Community Chest campaign of Harrisburg, Pa., will be led by a Rotarian again. *G. VANCE SEIDEL has been designated general chairman.

Among those recently named to places on various industry advisory committees of the War Production Board of the United States were these Rotarians: LUTHER H. HODGES, New York, N. Y.; JAMES G. LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Y. R. SCHIVELY, Richmond, Ind.; H. H. YOUNG, Loudonville, Ohio; and CHARLES C. WICKWIRE, Cortland, N. Y.

SUMNER WELLES, Undersecretary of State of the United States, wrote recently to ROTARIAN J. S. LERNER, of Kansas City, Kans., thanking him for the message contained in a full-page advertisement which ROTARIAN LERNER placed in the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star* contrasting the foreign policies of ADOLF HITLER and FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, with emphasis on the latter's "Good Neighbor" policy in Latin America.

ROTARIAN FRANK C. CLOUGH, managing editor of the Emporia (Kans.) *Gazette*, is now serving as a censor's contact man with newspaper correspondents in Washington, D. C. . . . For 21 years J. A. ISAMAN, charter member of the Rotary Club of Aurora, Nebr., has not missed a meeting of the Sunday-school class he teaches—so a 21-year bar tops his string of Sunday-school medals! It was pinned on him at a special gathering, in the presence of his pastor, the REV. ROY A. RICHMOND, Club President.

JAMES K. INGHAM, Past Governor of District 107, is the new president of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association. The treasurer is MAX H. TURNER; LATHROP K. LEISHMAN and HARLAN G. LOUD are on the executive committee. All are Pasadena, Calif., Rotarians.

Clever Clubs. The Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, Rotary Club's bulletin reminds us, in these days of universal priorities and rationing: "Remember, Rotarians—service is not one of those commodities that is rationed!"

Great jubilation in *The Cogwheel* of the Winchester, Va., Rotary Club over a "poison-pen limerick" received by the Secretary and signed "Anonymous"—but enclosing a signed check for dues! . . . The Tracy, Calif., Rotary Club's *Rotor* defines its name: "Rotor—a device for the development of power by Rotary action through the use of wind!"

The Phillipsburg, N. J., Rotary Club's publication, *The Hub*, is brightened with original sketches by one of its members, HARRY MORNINGSTERN—an artist of repute, points out a Club spokesman.

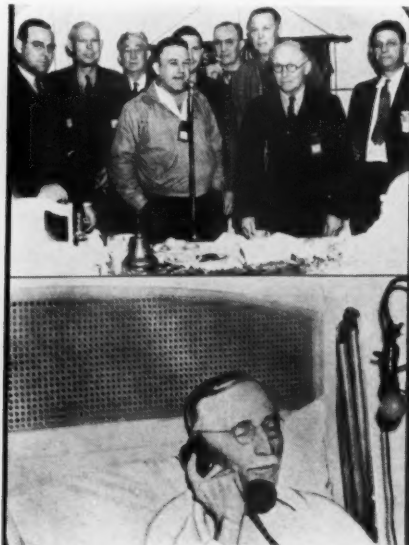
Fire Fighter. Incendiary bombs may lose their terror. DR. O. T. HODNEFIELD, a member of the Rotary Club of Crescenta-Cañada, Calif., has invented a liquid not only to quench fires feeding on paper, wood, oil, and similar inflammables, but also to fireproof the materials. The inventor has made the formula available for national defense and it is being tested in military usage.

Hey, Honey! Or perhaps it should be "hay honey," for ROTARIAN WOODROW MILLER, of Colton, Calif., uses Utah alfalfa for some of his 26,000 hives of bees. The story of his unusual business, awarding him the title of "No. 1 American honey gleaner," appeared in the March issue of *Nature Magazine* and *The Reader's Digest*.

R.I.B.I. Nominees. Another "Tom" (but better known as "Teejay") has been nominated for President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland—T. J. REES, of Swansea, Wales. His two predecessors, TOM D. YOUNG and TOM A. WARREN (First Vice-President of Rotary International), are hoping to attend Rotary's Convention in Toronto, June 21-25. T. H. ROSE, of



A STUDENT loan from the Philadelphia, Pa., Rotary Club helped Laird Cregar to cinema success. Now he's starting his own loan fund.



WHEN illness forced him to miss the first time in 25 years, the Tulare, Calif., Rotary Club broadcast its program to Dr. R. Young.



TWO MEN and a bear—Rotary Club Presidents Charles Henricks (left), New York, N. Y., and Charles Kleinknecht, Union City, N. J.

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Québec
CANADA



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LA PROVINCE DE
Québec
TOURIST BUREAU
QUÉBEC CANADA



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Photo: Ontario Daily Report



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[Continued from page 35]

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—MARRINER S. ECCLES

"A remarkable and forthright contribution . . . vigorous and admirably written."

—RAYMOND GRAM SWING

THE ROAD WE ARE TRAVELING

1914 - 1942

By Stuart Chase

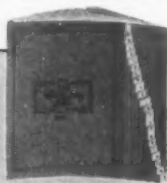
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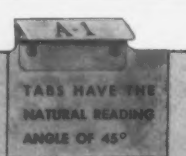
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I say this because I remember so well my own experience during the last war, when for almost two years I was an officer in France, and when I almost died of sheer heartbreak as my feeling grew that everyone had forgotten everything that made wars worth fighting, and that their spoken patriotism was hollow and stereotyped, and that my own life and the life of mankind was an expense of spirit in a waste of shame. And my own son, who is now in the Army, tells me that many of the young men are beginning to have a similar feeling now; their sense of fundamental values, of human dignity and worth, of deep purpose and secret inner integrity, is faint. If you can say some word that will lead even a handful of these poor lads to take up a book that might galvanize again *their own inner sense* of the validity of human purpose—that might awaken them to the fact that they too are part of a sublime immortal power—"

I hope my readers understand exactly what the poet means; the inspiring power of poetry cannot be overestimated. When Shackleton was down in the Antarctic ice, and he and his men were trapped and had to walk for miles day after day over the interminable frozen surfaces, he made a speech. He told his men to throw away everything possible; and first he took a handful of sovereigns from his pocket and dropped them through a crack in the ice. Then he actually threw away some clothing and food, and the men followed his example. After this he took from his pocket a little book of Browning's poems. He told the men he would read it to them every night when they camped on the ice because, he said, it would be of more value to them in their hardships than extra food or extra clothing. He did this and they arrived safely at their desired haven.

Cordell Hull is a new biography of the Secretary of State of the United States written by Harold B. Hinton, a member of the New York Times editorial staff for 20 years. There is an introduction by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who says of Mr. Hull, "He is a persuader rather than a leader. He relies on the ultimate triumph of reason to solve all human problems." I remember speaking at a university where a prominent member of the present Administration and I received honorary degrees; and at the subsequent banquet he closed his speech by saying, "Our Ship of State will ride triumphantly through the present storms." I then began mine by saying it was fortunate that our Ship of State had a Hull. (Rotarians will know—or should know—that Secretary Hull is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Carthage, Tennessee.)

Readers of my articles must learn to endure various plays on words. I print only a hundredth part of those that occur to me. But I shall simply remark

that when I saw Yale win the national amateur championship in swimming, it occurred to me that this is the only great sport where the champions are all wet.

Memoirs of an Epicurean, by Henry Dwight Sedgwick, is an interesting account of the life of a man of letters who is now 80 years old, who has mentally lived with the world's greatest leaders, who has written many books, travelled through Europe when Europe was civilized, and is himself a representative of the best American culture. During the year of my own teaching at Harvard I lived at 54 Thayer Hall, and I see that Mr. Sedgwick had lived at Number 9. But the scene that he describes on pages 88 and 89 is something that so far as I know never happened during the year of my tenancy, and I was proctor. The only thing I did as policeman was to close up a beer party on the top floor at 2 A.M.

I agree heartily with Mr. Sedgwick that the general tone of the college students, the substitution of irony for enthusiasm, was pernicious, but nearly all young men have to pass through that stage which Browning describes in his first poem, *Pauline*. When a boy passes from enthusiasm to irony, he feels he has made an intellectual advance; whereas really his soul is in greater danger than if he were drunk. Fortunately, most of them climb out of it.

I find that Mr. Sedgwick's love of great poems is much the same as mine. Goethe's *Dedication to Faust* is really an invocation. I do not know Dante nearly so well as Mr. Sedgwick, but his remarks on English and German poetry please me particularly. His travels in Europe are described with charm, but the chapter called "Religious Views" needs a little revision. In speaking of the Catholics he says, "It was the worship of Mary that appealed to me." Catholics do not worship Mary and have never worshipped Mary. They venerate her; they pray to her; but they worship only God. This fact should be emphasized. He says also, "And as to immortality, let them that desire immortal life have it." I can understand why there are people who do not believe in immortality, although Goethe said that those who do not believe in a future life are already dead in this life; but it seems strange to me that there is anyone who does not desire it. Immortality is not nearly long enough for me.

Speaking of Harvard and Boston, let me recommend Timothy Fuller's murder story, *Three-thirds of a Ghost*, which is diverting and exciting. And here's another mystery: *Full Crash Dive*, by Lieutenant Allan R. Bosworth, a Rotarian of Gilroy, California, now on active duty with the Navy. This is an admirable thriller, written by a man who knows what he is writing about.

And never neglect to read any murder story by Frank Gruber. Just consider his latest, *The Mighty Blockhead*.

I hope every Rotarian has read a little book of poems called *A Shropshire Lad*, by the late A. E. Housman. It was published in 1896, but I still find a number of persons who are not acquainted with it. As I believe the poems in it will be read 200 years from now, and as the whole book can be read through in three-quarters of an hour, I recommend it once more. And as those who read it will want to know as much as possible of the life of the austere scholar who wrote it, let me recommend a book just out, the biography of Housman by the man who knew him as well as anyone, his publisher, Grant Richards. There is a preface by Housman's younger sister. I find it immensely interesting in its revelation of Housman's daily life. The title is *Housman: 1897-1936*.

Books mentioned, publishers and prices:
The Actor's Art and Job. Harry Irvine. Dutton. \$2.50.—*Sixteen Famous American Plays*. Edited by Bennett A. Cerf and Van H. Cartmell. Modern Library (Random House). \$1.45.—*Cordell Hull*. Harold B. Hinton. Doubleday, Doran. \$3.—*Tumultuous Shore*. Arthur Davison Ficke. Knopf. \$2.—*Memoirs of an Epicurean*. Henry Dwight Sedgwick. Bobbs-Merrill. \$3.—*Three-thirds of a Ghost*. Timothy Fuller. Atlantic Monthly Press (Little, Brown). \$2.—*Full Crack Dive*. Allan R. Bosworth. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. \$2.—*The Mighty Blockhead*. Frank Gruber. Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.—*Housman: 1897-1936*. Grant Richards. Oxford. \$4.

Inter-American Unity Is Possible

[Continued from page 30]

assured, the necessity of preserving peace and promoting trade became a fertile field for the joint action of the republics of the New World. Peace and trade, arbitration and commerce, justice and prosperity, were the announced purposes of that eventful gathering. But within those two concepts of peace founded upon justice and trade intended for common prosperity, lies a whole world of possibilities for useful coöperation, and starting its joint action around the two basic purposes of peace and trade, we have seen Pan-Americanism grow and expand in a way that is really astonishing.

The remarkable thing about inter-American unity is not merely that it exists. What amazes students of continental affairs is that it has survived in spite of the tremendous forces that have worked against it.

Factors working against unity in the past have been, in the first place, the wars or acts of force of the United States against weaker nations of the South; the doctrines, policies, and practices which involve a disregard of the sovereignty and equal rights of those same nations, such as "manifest des-



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tiny," "big stick," "dollar diplomacy," paternalism, intervention, military occupation, and, very especially, the distortions, misinterpretations, and misapplications of the Monroe Doctrine. Other factors have been the geographical and historical differences in size, population, wealth, race, religion, language, culture, and power among the various countries.

But stronger than the adverse factors have been the spiritual forces inherent in the soul of America: the love of freedom, the will for peace, the sense of justice, the hatred of despotism, the respect for the law as the supreme arbiter of all human relationships, and, particularly, the deep-rooted conviction that it is only by mutual understanding and appreciation, by coöperation and unity, that the nations of the Western Hemisphere can defend their rights, promote their interests, advance their ideals, assure their prosperity and happiness.

As I pointed out recently in an address at the America's Town Meeting of the Air, "We have a common heritage of liberty in the fact that we are all former European colonies which subsequently attained their independence. We are all young and virile countries which look to the future more than to the past. We are not divided by historic hatreds or by irreconcilable enmities. We have no issues of underprivileged minorities. We abhor persecution for racial or religious motives. Despite the existence of dictatorships, our peoples profess adherence to the philosophy of democracy, and are instinctively opposed to the ideology of totalitarian despotism. Despite the fact that war has occasionally broken out between American States, we have a remarkable record of a struggle for peace, of a will for peace, and of work for the institutions that promote peace. This is symbolized by the 'Christ of the Andes,' that inspiring monument which, after many threats of war, definitely marked a turn for peace between Argentina and Chile.

"We have a common aspiration to peace founded upon justice, and to relations among nations regulated by law and predicated on the sanctity of treaties. We are unanimous in our execration of force as an instrument of international policy, and we have as our common code of morals that sublime, holy doctrine which upholds love among men and the golden rule as the source of all peace and justice on earth."

Our social and cultural goals are harmonious, and rapidly we are gaining a deep appreciation for each other's music, painting, literature, and other forms of art. We are discovering that the gulfs between a Carioca, a Panamanian, and a Connecticut Yankee are narrower than we thought—and easily bridged. For they, for we, are all Americans.

The untenable doctrines of the past, the old policies of tutelage and hegemony, based on the theory of superior-



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ity and inferiority among the States, are now replaced by other policies based on the principle of equality and on the practice of mutual respect and friendship. Gone is the self-assumed rôle of the "international policeman." Gone is also the bitter denunciation of "Yankee imperialism" and the "Colossus of the North." The mistrust and fear of other days have given way to a feeling of confidence and security.

Inter-American unity is possible, I dare say, is a reality, because the peoples of the New World, regardless of any differences in their make-up and in their national development, have a common outlook on the fundamentals of life, a common conception of the bases on which international intercourse may be agreeable, advantageous, and fruitful.

Inter-American unity is possible, and again I dare say, is a reality, because there is singleness of purpose, oneness of sentiment. The 21 Republics of the Americas have a common goal: peace and prosperity; a common aspiration: freedom and justice; a common system: coöperation; a common sovereign: law.

Now That You've Started—

If Dr. Alfaro's article has toned up your appetite for further reading on inter-American relations, you may want to dip into some of the following articles from THE ROTARIAN:

Economic Highways of the Americas, by Edward Tomlinson, May, 1942.

Rotary—in the Fusing Americas, by William Seaman Bainbridge, April, 1942.

Playing "Pan-America" (describing Pan-American Clubs for high-school students), by Rabbi Morris A. Skop, March, 1942.

Roll On to Buenos Aires, by Carlos P. Anesi, January, 1942.

The Americas Show the Way, by Walter B. Pitkin, January, 1942.

Rolling Down to Panama, by Michael Scully, September, 1941.

Bolivar Began It (another historical sketch of inter-America relations with a special word about the Pan American Union), by Pedro de Alba, April, 1940.

Newspapers Link the Americas, by Rodolfo N. Luque, March, 1940.

If turning to other publications, make note of this article by a writer well known in this field:

Pan America: Now or Never, by Hubert Her- ring, *Common Sense*, March, 1942.

See also the following article by the author you've just been reading:

The Colombian-Dominican Proposal for an Inter-American Association, by Ricardo J. Alfaro, *Congressional Digest*, February, 1941.

If your study carries you to books:

Latin America, by Preston E. James (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1942, \$6).

New Roads to Riches in the Other Americas, by Edward Tomlinson (Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1939, \$3.75).

On file, and free for the asking, in Rotary's Central Office are many pertinent program outlines that will help the serious researcher and the Club program planner. Simply write to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and state which of the following papers you wish:

Modern Agencies for International Coöperation (includes Pan American Union), No. 725; *International Goodwill in the Americas*, No. 731; *How One Rotary Club Promotes Inter-American Understanding*, No. 734; *Rotary in Ibero-America*, No. 767; *Pan-American Clubs*, No. 735; *Peace Plans in the Americas*, No. 732.

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Answers to Puzzle on Page 63

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Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

acquainted, and apparently my brother and his wife have acted as subjects for him on several occasions, one result of which I now have before me, and a very good likeness it is, too.

I'm sure that the Rotarians of Owen Sound will wonder how his picture ended up on the front cover of THE ROTARIAN. The foregoing will explain.

More on Star-Spangled Banner

From MABLE CARLTON HORNER

Wife of Rotarian

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

After reading Dr. Phelps' references to *The Star-Spangled Banner* in the April ROTARIAN and the interesting letters about it in the May issue, I feel that Rotarians may like to know how this song was chosen and started—unofficially—as our national anthem by my father, Brigadier General C. H. Carlton, United States Army, in 1892, as told in his enclosed letter to the Mayor of Baltimore in 1914.*

My father graduated from West Point in 1859, going the following year with Captain Floyd Jones' expedition from St. Louis by steamer to the headwaters of the Missouri River, thence marching through a wilderness inhabited only by Indians, a few white trappers, and multitudes of wild animals, to Walla Walla.

After helping keep California in the Union, he returned east by the Isthmus with the Fourth Infantry in time to engage in the Second Battle of Bull Run and was actively engaged during the Civil War, except for six months in Libby Prison, after being captured, as Colonel of the 89th Ohio, at the Battle of Chickamauga.

After the war he spent 30 years as a cavalry officer on the Indian frontier, retiring as Brigadier General in 1897.

My husband, John K. Horner, is a devoted member of the Philadelphia Rotary Club. . . . Incidentally, my brother, Schuyler C. Carlton, was a classmate of Dr. Phelps, Yale '87.

* Because June 14 is Flag Day in the United States, the following letter will be of special interest to many ROTARIAN readers at this time. It is from Brigadier General C. H. Carlton to James H. Preston, president of Commission and Mayor of Baltimore, and is dated August 15, 1914.—Eds.

I regret my inability to accept your Commission's kind invitation to the Centennial of *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

I specially regret this as I was probably the first officer of the United States Army to order this air played at all band practices and to require all persons present to rise and pay it proper respect.

I was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Eighth United States Cavalry in 1892 and assumed command of that Regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, when my wife, Mrs. Carlton, suggested that I try to establish a special national air such as all other nations had.



Carlton

We selected *The Star-Spangled Banner*, as it was written under very unusual circumstances.

Our printed programs for parades, band concerts, etc., stated that *The Star-Spangled Banner* would be the last air played. A note at the bottom of the programs required all persons within hearing to rise and all men not under arms to remove their hats.

During all practice marches as well as in garrison this custom was followed and the same behavior required of all civilians within the lines.

The New York Times referred to the fact that the Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry was trying to establish a national anthem. This attracted the attention of Colonel Cook in command of the Recruiting Depot at David's Island, who wrote me that he was having recruits taught to sing our national airs. I suggested that he concentrate his instruction on *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

When Governor Sheldon of South Dakota visited Fort Meade, our custom was explained to him.

Later I attended a reception given by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania at the Governor's Mansion in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and he promised me that he would try to have the custom established among the Pennsylvania militia. A Colonel of Pennsylvania militia in Philadelphia promised me to try to have General Snowden introduce it at the encampment of the Pennsylvania militia at Mount Gretna.

Not long afterward I had an interview on the subject with the Secretary of War, Hon. Daniel E. Lamont, and my impression is that it was but a few months later that he issued the order requiring *The Star-Spangled Banner* to be played every evening at retreat.

In addition to this I tried to enforce respect for our national flag by having everyone rise and remove their hats when the colors passed them.

With best wishes for the success of your celebration, believe me. . . .

A 'No' Vote on Bonus

From EARL A. ROADMAN, Rotarian
President, Morningside College
Sioux City, Iowa

I am not in favor of DeWitt Emery's plan for a soldiers' bonus as outlined in the April ROTARIAN, for the following reasons, although it does have certain merits:

1. It will tend to increase spendthriftiness among men in service.

2. If the bonus is a day-by-day obligation, it should go into their monthly pay envelopes with accompanying education in savings policies and programs.

3. The disjointed financial economy of the nation upon cessation of hostilities will not stand this added strain.

4. We must begin asking what we all can give instead of permitting the civilian population to profit and then increase the fighting forces' incomes to meet an illegitimate civilian condition.

Guarantee Soldiers a Job

URGES ROBERT C. RICH, Rotarian
Private, United States Army
Camp Wolters, Texas

Most men in service, I suppose, would be in hearty accord with DeWitt Emery's plan. Personally I am opposed to it both in theory and in substance. I'm not necessarily being unselfish or high-minded. While I do think another bonus would be bad for the best interests of the country as a whole, I also remain unconvinced that its benefits to me, as a veteran of World War II, would offset its disadvantages to me as a citizen of the United States. . . .

The principle of the bonus as applied

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Tom Bartley, Mgr.

to this country always has mystified me.
At heart we're a peace-loving country
that zealously guards its rights, and
fights only when it becomes necessary
to uphold its way of living. Why, then,
should it be necessary to remunerate
men who have taken up arms to fight
for those ideals? When we do, we de-
stroy our ideals by commercializing
them in terms of dollars and cents.

What shall we substitute for the
bonus? Rehabilitation, I say, on a broad,
effective scale. See to it that every able-
bodied man who returns from this war
is given honest work, work for which
he is fitted, and you will be doing him
a far greater service than if you were
to give him an outright "cut" of a Con-
gressional appropriation.

That's a big job, I know, but in Mr.
Emery's words, "I have enough confi-
dence in American intelligence and in-
genuity to believe that the country
could handle that problem." . . . By
guaranteeing work to those physically
qualified to do it, you also solve the prob-
lem of putting money into circulation,
the problem Mr. Emery would cure with
a bonus. But the bonus, I contend,
would be a steppingstone to inflation,
whereas the normal resumption of civil-
ian occupations would automatically act
as a check on inflation trends, would
accomplish the same purpose of putting
money into circulation—and without
Government subsidization. . . .

No, the bonus is "not a panacea for
all economic ills." If anything, in my
opinion, it's more cause than it is cure.
The history of the World War I bonus
has shown it to be the tool of aspiring
politicians, the football of pressure
groups, the scourge of taxpayers. "Let's
plan now for the bonus," Mr. Emery
says. I, too, say, "Let's plan now for
the bonus—for its elimination from our
American scheme of things."

No Pensions for Able Bodied

Says J. U. HEMMI, Rotarian
Attorney at Law
Oceanside, California

I beg to disagree with DeWitt Emery's
proposal. Neither pensions nor bonuses
were thought of for able-bodied ex-sol-
diers immediately following the Revolu-
tionary or Civil Wars. Of course, the
widows and orphans were to be cared
for, as well as wounded or disabled ex-
soldiers.

When I was a small boy, I remember
hearing an ex-soldier of the Civil War
say it was a disgrace for an able-bodied
soldier to ask for a pension. He consid-
ered it very unpatriotic. He was proud
that he served, and he did so without
expectation of financial or other reward
than the feeling that he did his full
duty. . . .

Devise More Sensible Procedure

Pleads WALTER E. SPAHR, Economist
New York University
New York, New York

If we are to vote soldiers' bonuses as
we have done in the past—that is, with-
out regard to the needs of the individ-
uals and on the false assumption that a
bonus is in some degree a measure of
the service of the individual soldier to



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the nation—then I should prefer Mr. Emery's plan. But, because of the lack of rationality involved in these blanket bonus plans, I hope both can be avoided and that some more sensible procedure can be devised and utilized.

Cross Bonus Bridge Later

Asks LELAND E. STILWELL, Rotarian
Obstetrician

Hollywood, California

Let's not plan for the bonus—as Mr. Emery has suggested in THE ROTARIAN! Let's look at the situation confronting us and then determine what shall be done about it, how to do it, and then cross the next bridge when we get to it! . . .

Our existence as a democracy and a free people is threatened as never before. Every effort at the present time must be devoted to developing our armed forces as rapidly as possible, to stemming the onrushing wave of totalitarianism which seeks to engulf us. Strikes, politics, selfish interests of all kinds, only tend to divert us from the vital necessity of the moment. . . .

Monetary reward cannot pay for the experiences and sacrifices of war. Two-dollars-a-day bonus for the boys of Bataan! What price glory! If anything would take incentive from our men, that would. They are fighting for the chance to remain free men, to preserve the right to think and live as individuals. . . . The materialism of the industrial age fades into insignificance in comparison. The sooner worship of the golden god Greed is supplanted by the idealism of freedom, the better.

So my plea is: work, produce, give, sacrifice to the utmost now before it is too late. Then, when the job is done, our form of living assured, our economic and political system reestablished, we can consider some means of a national expression of gratitude to those who brought it to pass. But plan for the bonus now—NO!



While 'Scoop' Scratched

By A. D. BUNTON, Rotarian
Adjutant, Salvation Army
Cortland, New York

I have always enjoyed THE ROTARIAN. It is both instructive and educational, as well as full of hints toward better fellowship. In the May issue I note one grave error to Canadians and especially to Ontario-minded citizens. In Canada Calls! you show the picture of the Peace Tower in Ottawa, "Province of Quebec."

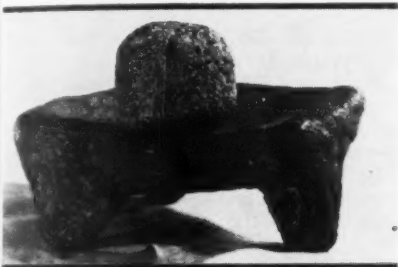
Ottawa is in the Province of Ontario, not in the Province of Quebec. Canadians like everybody to visit the Parliament Buildings and thus want everybody to know where it is located.

U.S.O. Building Misplaced

Says LEE NICHOLS, Appliance Retailer
President, Rotary Club
DeRidder, Louisiana

On page 48 of the May ROTARIAN are published some pictures we sent you of the U.S.O. building in DeRidder, the first to be completed and dedicated in the United States. However, we are disappointed to find that in the caption you "moved" the building to near-by Camp Polk. The citizens of DeRidder, and especially the Rotarians, are proud of this building and the part they had in securing it.

Now it shall be told. For many years a small stone statue (carved by an ancient Aztec) has squatted on a bookcase in THE ROTARIAN's sanctum and has been known as Caliban. All editorial slips have been attributed to him, for, if you recall Shakespeare's Tempest, you'll remember that Caliban was the "freckled whelp" who used rude language and made egregious blunders. Scoopy, The Scratchpad Man's pooch, was detailed to guard our Caliban. But in some way he got in his dastardly work twice last month. "How?" was the Great Office Mystery until the staff photographer solved it. Scoopy was busily engaged otherwise, that's all. A pinch of flea powder has eased him—but not your Editors. We are now back in the editorial grind (see cut below), but with one eye on pesky Caliban.—Eds.



Federal Sales Tax Unwise

Believes JOSEPH ROSIER
Honorary Rotarian
Senator from West Virginia
Washington, D. C.

Re: A Federal Sales Tax? [debate-of-the-month, April ROTARIAN]:

All leaders in Congress and in the Government agree that war expenditures should be met as fast as possible by current taxes. However, it must be recognized that only a portion of the cost can be met in this way. We must depend largely on the sale of Government bonds. I do not believe that a general consumers' sales tax is wise. Such a tax would place a large burden on those in the lower-income brackets, and even on those who have practically no income at all. Taxes should come largely from the profits made by those engaged in defense industries. We are asking those with lower incomes to sacrifice to buy bonds and savings stamps. A large proportion of that class of citizens is responding in a patriotic and generous way. Wage earners find the cost of living rising, and altogether their burdens will be as heavy as they can carry, without the addition of a sales tax.

Some States have retail sales taxes

which provide funds for the support of public schools and local institutions. In those States the people who pay the sales tax are not urged or pressed to buy State bonds. The State retail tax is paid willingly because the taxpayer knows that his contribution goes to the support of his State and local institutions. It would be unfair to ask the wage earner and the small-salaried person to pay a heavy sales tax, in addition to the income taxes he is already paying.

I think the preferable plan is to appeal to the patriotism of wage earners to buy savings stamps and bonds, as far as they are able, rather than to impose a heavy burden upon them in the purchase of the necessities of life.

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THE ROTARIAN

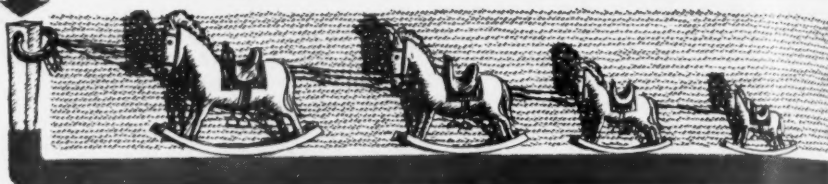
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THE ROTARIAN

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Hobbyhorse Hitching Post



ONE FORM of gold that has not been nationalized in any country is that of the scales of goldfish. Yet ROTARIAN FRED E. KERN, clergyman of East Peoria, Illinois, finds that kind the most satisfactory nowadays, though he admits it has never put any hard cash in his purse. Here is what he writes to THE GROOM about his fascinating hobby.

THE BREEDING of goldfish is by no means a new hobby—indeed, it is one of the oldest, for the Chinese have practiced it for thousands of years.

The glassy stare that goldfish give you is without doubt an attempt to see if you have sufficient intelligence to appreciate their way of living. They are by no means unresponsive creatures. I



Kern

have one pair, now four years old and about ten inches long, that swim to the near end of the pool when they hear the slam of the door which means I am coming to feed them. They nibble at my fingers and will permit me to pick them up. If I lift them from the water, they soon wriggle back in, but swim right back and "ask" to be taken up again. They seem to like to have their ribs tickled.

Some people are not successful in raising goldfish. They complain that their pets always die. Very likely they are killed by mistaken kindness and smothered with mistaken generosity. Goldfish thrive on neglect and will survive though you fail to feed them.

They will be grateful to you if you neglect to change their water, for the green scum that forms is full of life-giving vitamins for them. They delight to nip at the glass and scrape off those delectable microscopic morsels which humans abhor, but are full of good health for them.

Contrary to our human habits, goldfish eat more in Summer than in Winter. They can stand extremes of temperature if the change is not too sudden, and can be frozen in a block of ice without injury, if thawed out gradually. Salt is a treat for a goldfish, and the standard tonic for ailing fish is a salt bath.

To raise goldfish successfully one needs to know something about aquatic plants, for these furnish the oxygen content to the water which is vital to the health of the fish. There is a great variety of "moss" for aquariums. All these plants are valuable, but vary greatly in oxygen production. Some of the best plants are Anacharis, Cabomba, Vallisneria, and Myriophyllum.

The normal spawning season is the Spring, but I have had some that spawned biweekly throughout the Summer. The fish should have room to romp and "drive." Sometimes the male is so earnest and persistent about this driving that the incompetent female dies of exhaustion.

For spawning, goldfish use the long, feathery roots of the water hyacinth; and without it they refuse to spawn. Since the plant dies in Winter, I get some from the South early in the Summer, and within a short time—sometimes only half an hour—the roots are covered with the eggs. Immediately after the female deposits them, the male follows and covers them with the fertilizing milt.

But goldfish are cannibals, and will immediately start to eat their spawn, unless the hyacinths are removed from the pool and put in a special nursery aquarium. In three to five days the eggs will hatch and come out as two shining eyes attached to a wriggling spinal cord.

If adequately fed, the babies develop quickly, and in a few weeks are swimming around in schools. They cannot be trusted in the same aquarium with the older fish until they are about three months old, else they will serve as entrees on the menu. I get about 50, sometimes 100, from each spawning.

Goldfish are a real hobby—inexpensive, educational, and fascinating. If you are tired, mentally and physically, you can find relief in goldfish. They will not disturb your thoughts by noisy interruptions, and their quiet, contemplative nature is catching and has a soothing effect on the hurried, harried soul.

What's Your Hobby?

Why not ask THE GROOM to list your name below—without charge—if you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family? It may introduce you to others with a similar hobby bent. It'll add to your fun!

Salt and Pepper Shakers: Mrs. Ray E. Bruce (wife of Rotarian—collects salt and pepper shakers from all countries), 910 6th St., Charleston, Ill., U.S.A.

Stamps: C. E. Smith (collects stamps; wishes to exchange), Box 346, Watrous, Sask., Canada.

Postal Cards: Ella Virginia Prickett (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects postal cards of unusual scenic or historic interest; will exchange cards of Smoky Mountains for others), Baxter Seminary, Baxter, Tenn., U.S.A.

Stickers: Kenneth Shawaker (son of Rotarian—collects skating-rink, vacation, travel stickers, seals, and poster stamps; will trade stamps, pencils, or match covers), 120 E. Evers, Bowling Green, Ohio, U.S.A.

Glass Slippers, Hats: Mrs. Dallas Kemp (wife of Rotarian—collects old glass slippers and hats), Linden St., Livonia, N.Y., U.S.A.

Rotary Clocks: Harry A. Ellett (makes Rotary a hobby; would like to correspond with other hobbyists. Fixes clocks of varied makes), Richmond Cotton Oil Co., Richmond, Tex., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



Stripped Gears

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. Following is a favorite of Roy A. Barton, Secretary, Fort Kent, Maine, Rotary Club.

Two colored boys were having an argument about ghosts. One of them claimed to have seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before.

"What was dis here ghos' doin' when you las' seen him?" asked the doubter. "Jes fallin' behin', mistah—fallin' behin' rapid!"

Reversible Diagonal

1 . .
2 . .
3 . .
4 . .
5 . .

Crosswords: 1. Name of a general; reversed, a snakelike fish. 2. Moisture; reversed, to marry. 3. Found in plants; reversed, a dance step. 4. Without which a tennis match cannot be played; reversed, less than 11. 5. To scour; reversed, the prickly envelope of a seed.

The numbered letters spell a diseased person.

For answer, see column 1, page 58.

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Exhausting Profession

A lawyer was cross-examining a hapless witness. "Are you a teetotaler?"

"No," the man replied.

"Are you a moderate drinker?"

No answer.

"Am I right in calling you a heavy drinker, then?"

"That's my business."

"Any other business?" asked the lawyer.—Constitution, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Tough Life

Grandfather cut firewood in the timber. Walked beside the wagon in zero weather. Carried lines over his shoulder and whipped his hands around his body to keep from freezing. Now his grandson thinks he is roughing it if he has to drive a sedan without a heater.—The Catalina Islander.

Contemptible

Judge: "I fine you £10 for contempt of court."

Witness: "Make it £30, Judge . . ."

£10 wouldn't express my contempt for this court."—Parade, ENGLAND.

Fortunate

"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"—Tit-Bits.

Question Relevant

Teacher: "Jimmie, can you tell me how matches are made?"

Jimmie: "No, ma'am, but I don't blame you for asking."

Teacher: "What do you mean?"

Jimmie: "Well, my mother says you have been trying to make one for 20 years."—The "Sock-Eye," NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

Finders Keepers

Next time that I have need to hide From visitors I can't abide,

From in-laws (whom I hold in awe)

Or lesser breeds without the law,

I'll simply drop the toothpaste lid, And lay me down where it is hid!

—Ernestine Mercer

Worth a Try!

You'd try anything once? Then try to think up the best line to complete the bobtailed limerick below! Then send the line—or more than one if you wish to—to The Fixer, Stripped Gears Department, "The Rotarian" Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., by August 1. If it's the best one to come to The Fixer's desk, you'll receive a check for \$2. Try it!—Gears Eds.

Adieu from Dye

A certain Rotarian named Dye Who always asked ev'ryone "Whye?"

When pressed for remarks

'pon playgrounds and parks,

Hereisit

Visitors at the "Cogville" Rotary Club have been many, judging from the number of last lines sent to complete the bobtailed limerick in the March ROTARIAN. The visitors' list was not limited to Rotarians, either, for the best last line—in the opinion of THE FIXER—came from Non-Rotarian W. J. Steininger, of Northville, Michigan. His brother, Russell, is a member of the Northville Rotary Club. Here is the completed limerick:

Whenever a Club I would visit,
I make up at Cogville. Now is it
The food that they serve,
Or the pep and verve?
Or the friendship my visits elicit?

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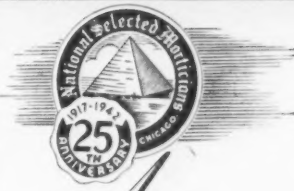
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Last Page Comment

THE FOUR OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

TORONTO IS READY!

Having laid low many a problem peculiar to a wartime Convention, the host Club, host city, and the Convention Committee await the thousands who will gather in the great Canadian city for Rotary's 33rd annual reunion, June 21-25. Put it down that Toronto will give Rotary one of its finest Conventions—and then check that prediction in person. Why not?

FOR WEEKS

your Editor has worn a string around his thumb . . . as a self-reminder to mention regulations Conventiongoers will encounter on their Canadian visit. The delay has worked no ill, however, for, as Convention Chairman Hedke emphasizes elsewhere in these pages, those regulations are almost negligible. Remember, Canada wants you to come! It is as genial a host in wartime as it was in the days of peace—if not more so.

CROSSING THE BORDER,

for most Conventiongoers, will be about as difficult as crossing a street. Citizens of the United States need no documents to enter Canada. They should, however, carry identification papers, such as a voter's card or birth certificate, to prove their citizenship on returning to the United States. Naturalized citizens should carry their naturalization papers.

TAKE YOUR CAMERA?

Certainly! And "shoot" anywhere except in defense areas. All film exposed in Canada is subject to censorship as you leave the country—and thus should be developed during your stay there. Color film, requiring longer processing time, is sometimes sent by border officials to the developing plant and thence directly to the owner's home. The word is that

photographers will find officials understandingly cooperative.

WE STOP THE PRESS

to report that Canada has had to reduce its generous gasoline ration. Effective May 15, the total ration available to the tourist, regardless of the length of his stay in Canada, is 20 imperial gallons (24 U. S. gallons). Even so, that amount is ample to propel a car from such ports of entry as Windsor and Niagara Falls to Toronto and return. Rotarians in Eastern States where gasoline rationing is in effect may be unable to reach the border by car—but let them, let all, remember the trains, busses, boats, and planes. See you in Toronto? Fine!

"MY YEAR IS ENDING,"

writes one of this year's District Governors. Knowing that it probably has been the most exhausting year in his life, you would not be surprised if he added, ". . . and what a relief. I can relax again." But he doesn't. Instead he adds: ". . . but not my interest in Rotary." Let him go on: "I have always felt that a Governor's term is one for life, and so I will always be ready to render any service that will be asked of me. Contrary to the general belief that a Governor's happiest hours are those at the end of his term, he very unwillingly and hesitatingly relinquishes his office, because it has brought him so many contacts, so much pleasure, and such unique experience." You have heard it said before, but here's reason for saying again, that Rotary cannot overappreciate its District Governors, an annual crop of 150 men many of whom in their professions could "name their own salaries," but who here serve without pay or thought of it. Rotary Clubs can find no better way to show that

appreciation than by keeping the District Governor on the job—after he is officially off it.

NOT CONTENT

merely to have organized civilian defense down to the last bucket of sand, a block captain in a certain Midwestern city set out to survey his precincts—with a rubbish pail. Of broken bottles, nails, brickbats, and sardine cans he found many a pailful. A vigorous cleanup campaign resulted. Psychologists could probably tell what happens when some great challenge—such as war—pumps people's emotions to the bursting point—and yet gives them nothing *physical* to do with that access of power. That block captain suggests one thing to do: clean up your town. Think over his idea for that Club program suggested for the third week of June. Its theme is *Help Keep Our City Clean*.

A PART OF THE FRAMEWORK

on which good Pan-American relations are being built is the many identities-of-outlook Dr. Alfaro discusses in this issue: a love of freedom . . . a belief in justice founded upon law . . . a hatred of intolerance and bigotry. Reinforcing the structure are the economic goals Edward Tomlinson described last month. Read those two articles together. They are, we believe, a significant and complementary pair.

FOOTNOTE

to *The News—Rotarywise* on page 16: On the same day that newspapers reported Lashio "a core of flames" we received word that a Rotary Club had been organized in this Burma Road city last November. . . . In the same mail came a copy of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, magazine of Districts 88 and 89 (India, Burma, and Ceylon). Some months back the Districts feared they would have to cease publication. Instead *The Wheel* has rolled out in spanking new format. Our congratulations to its constituents for rescuing an important Rotary magazine and to Fellow Editor Rotarian Alastair MacRae, of Bombay, for an eminently successful job.

— your Editor

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